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Monday, December 14, 1970
Agrahayana 23, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 24, Monday, December 14, 1970 Agrahayana 23, 1892 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 692 to 696, 698 and 707	1—33
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 691, 697, 699 to 706 and 708 to 720	33—50
Unstarred Questions No. 4374 to 4406, 4408 to 4430, 4432 to 4386, 4488 to 4498, 4500 to 4531, 4533 to 4548, 4550 to 4552, and 4554 to 4573. ...	50—211
Short Notice Question No. 6 ..	211—12
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Appeals to Government by former revolutionaries and freedom fighters for mitigation of their sufferings.	212—32
Re. Mid-term Poll	232—41
Papers Laid on the Table	241—42
Message from Rajya Sabha	242—43
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—	243
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports	
Reported stabbing of Mrs. Parimal Ghosh]	244—46
Statutory Resolution re-West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970 and West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1970 ...	243—342
Shri Bal Raj Madhok	246—51
Shri Randhir Singh	252—57
Shrimati Sucheta Kriplani	257—65
Shri S. K. Tapuriah	265—70

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri R. D. Bhandare ... ... 270—74
Shri H. N. Mukerjee ... ... 274—82
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha ... ... 283—86
Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji ... ... 287—91
Shri Samar Guha ... ... 291—98
Shri Raguvir Singh Shastri ... ... 298—04
Shri N. K. P. Salve ... ... 304—08
Shri Krishna Menon ... ... 309—17
Shri K. Narayana Rao ... ... 317—19
Shri Badrudduja ... ... 320—27
Shri Madhu Limaye ... ... 327—32
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri ... ... 332—36
Shri K. N. Tiwari ... ... 336—41
Discussion re-Prices of Drugs and Medicines ... ... 342—80
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta ... ... 342—49
Shri Dhireswar Kalita ... ... 349—50
Shri C. M. Kedaria ... ... 350—52
Shri Lobo Prabhu ... ... 352—56
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu ... ... 356—60
Shri Prakash Vir Shatri ... ... 361—63
Shri Randhir Singh ... ... 363—65
Dr. Triguna Sen ... ... 366—80

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 14, 1970/ Agrahayana, 23, 1892, (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at three minutes past Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request you to congratulate Shri Chandgi Ram and Kumari Kamaljit Sandhu for getting gold medals in the Asian Games ?.....*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : We are all so glad about it that our wrestler, Shri Chandgi Ram, and Kumari Sandhu have won gold medals.....*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Except congratulations, nothing will go on record.

Reopening of the office of B.B.C. In India

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*692. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reconsidering the request made by the British Broadcasting Corporation for allowing their functioning in India ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The British Government are in touch with the Government of India on the subject.

(b) No new decision has yet been taken in the matter.

श्री मीठालाल मीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में बी० बी० सी० का आफिस बंद करने की बात सरकार के सामने यह फ्रांस के लुइ माले की "ग्रोह कलकत्ता" नामक फिल्म के यहां प्रदर्शन करने के सवाल के कारण आई। उनके द्वारा उस फिल्म का प्रदर्शन बंद करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने उन पर जोर दिया, उसके खिलाफ़ भारत सरकार ने ऐतराज़ किया लेकिन जब बी० बी० सी० ने यह फिल्म दिखाना बंद करने से इन्कार कर दिया तब भारत सरकार को बी० बी सी० का दफ्तर यहां भारत में बंद कर देने का आदेश देना पड़ा।

यह "ग्रोह कलकत्ता" जो यहां दिखाई गई थी अन्य और कौन-कौन से देश हैं जहां कि यह फिल्में दिखाई गई हैं ? यह फिल्म और उसके समान दूसरी फिल्में जिन्होंने दिखाई हैं वह कौन कौन से देश हैं और उन देशों के खिलाफ़ आपने क्या एक्शन लिया है ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो क्यूबा की प्रैस एजेंसी है जिसके बारे में बहुत से संसद सदस्यों ने यह लिख कर दिया है कि यह क्यूबा की प्रैस एजेन्सी के जो पत्रकार हैं उन की गतिविधियां भारत देश के खिलाफ़ हैं, वह प्रायः हर सप्ताह कलकत्ते जाते हैं और नक्सलियों से मिलते हैं और क्यूबा की सरकार ने इस से भी इन्कार कर दिया कि हम इस फिल्म को दिखाना

**Not recorded.

बंद नहीं करेंगे तो क्या आपने अन्य देशों के साथ-साथ आपने इस क्यूबा की प्रेस एजेंसी के खिलाफ़ क्या ऐक्शन लिया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस का जवाब पहले भी दिया जा चुका है लेकिन मैं फिर उसे दुहराने को तैयार हूं कि यह लुइ मालै की 'ओह कलकत्ता" फिल्म कई जगहों पर दिखाई गई है। क्यूबा, वैस्ट जर्मनी में दिखाई गई है ओ हो सकता है कि एक, आध जगह और भी यह फिल्म दिखाई गई है। जहां जहां हमारे इम्बैसीज को मालूम हुआ है वहां वहां की गवर्नमेंट्स से हमने अपने इम्बैसीज के जरिए प्रोटैस्ट किया है कि यह फिल्म दिखलाना ठीक नहीं है यह सही है कि वहां की सरकारों ने अपनी मजबूरी जाहिर की है कि वह इसका प्रदर्शन अपने वहां बंद नहीं कर सकते और इसके लिए किसी ने अपने लोकल कानून का हवाला देते हुए कहा है कि वह इसका प्रदर्शन बंद नहीं कर सकते तो किसी ने और कोई मजबूरी बतलाई है।

जहां तक कि बी० बी० सी० का आफिस बंद किये जाने का सवाल है यह पहले भी कहा जा चुका है कि उनके द्वारा वह लुइ मालै की "ओह कलकत्ता" फिल्म का प्रदर्शन रोकने की मांग को अस्वीकार करने के कारण भारत सरकार को उसका आफिस यहां बंद करने का आदेश देना पड़ा। इसके अलावा जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है कि एक अर्से से यह बी० बी० सी० की रिपोर्टिंग ऐंटी इन्डियन रही है और उसने और इस फिल्म के सवाल ने उसको क्युमिलेटिव बना दिया सब बातें उनके खिलाफ़ इकट्ठा हो गयीं और भारत सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन ले लिया।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है कि अन्य देशों की प्रेस एजेंसीज के खिलाफ़ भारत सरकार ने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि उन एजेंसीज के आफिसेज यहां पर है नहीं जिनको कि बंद कर सके। बी०बी०सी० का आफिस यहां था इसलिए उसे बंद कर दिया।

श्री मीठालाल मीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत दिनों जब गुजराल साहब इंग्लैंड गये थे तो वहां के अखबारों में यह छपा था कि गुजराल साहब ने यह वक्तव्य दिया है कि जल्दी ही हम बी०-बी० सी० का दफ्तर पुनः भारत में खोल देंगे तो उसके बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारे मिनिस्टर गुजराल साहब वहां गये थे तो यह सही बात है कि वहां के कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों से और बी० बी० सी० के अधिकारियों से उनकी बातें हुई थी। उन बातों के दौरान वहां उन की ओर से यह कहा गया था कि बी० बी० सी० के मामले पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय और सुझाव दिया गया कि बी०बी०सी० को पुनः अपना दफ्तर भारत में खोलने की इजाजत दे दी जाय। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया था कि उसके बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं और बंद करने के लिए बहुत सी वजुहातें थी जिनके कि कारण उसको बंद करना पड़ा था। अब इस के पहले कि हम कोई उसे फिर से खोलने सम्बंधी ऐक्शन लें उस के ऊपर पुनर्विचार करें यह जरूरी है कि हम लोगों को संतुष्ट किया जाय, शिकायतों का समाधान करने के लिए कुछ आवश्यक बातें की जायं तब उस के बाद देखा जायेगा।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने बी० बी० सी० का हिन्दुस्तान में काम करना बंद किया कुछ शिकायतें आने के बाद, उसके पहले भी क्या उस के खिलाफ कोई शिकायतें उनके सामने आई थीं

जिनका कनाइवेंस लुई मालें का मामला आने पर हो गया और आपने उनका काम करना बंद कर दिया ? दूसरी बात यह है कि अब जो रिक्वेस्ट आ रही है कि इस रोक को खत्म कर देना चाहिए, और गुजराल साहब ने भी कहा है कि उसको खोल देना चाहिए, एक वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है उसके पक्ष में, उसको स्वीकार करके अगर आप खोलने का निश्चय करते हैं तो क्या इसके लिए आप कोई शर्तें रखेंगे जिन को बी० बी० सी० मान ले तो उसको इजाजत दी जायेगी ? अगर आप ने इस तरह की कोई शर्त तैयार की है तो वे क्या हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह अभी तो कोई सब्स्टेंशयल प्रपोजल आया ही नहीं है। सिर्फ बी० बी० सी० से कुछ बातों के दौरान श्री गुजराल ने कहा था कि हमें बी० बी० सी० के बिहेवियर पर बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं और जब वह उनको अमेंड कर लेगा और उसके बाद हम से कहेगा तब हम गौर करेंगे। अभी न कोई प्रोजल आया है और न उस पर गौर करने का सवाल है। उसको अभी इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है। रहा सवाल यह कि बी० बी० सी० के खिलाफ हमें कौन-सी शिकायतें हैं, तो उसके बारे में पूरी तौर से कहना तो इस समय मुश्किल है। लेकिन रुझात के मौके पर जो ब्राडकास्ट आते रहे हैं वह हमारे खिलाफ आते रहे हैं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह था कि प्रपोजल नहीं आया है, लेकिन आप उस को खोलेंगे या नहीं, और अगर खोलेंगे तो क्या कोई शर्तें रखेंगे या कोई कोड आफ फंक्शनिंग रक्खेंगे ? इसका जवाब तो मंत्री महोदय दे सकते हैं कि उन्होंने कोई शर्त तैयार की हैं या नहीं।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : हमारी तरफ से कोई शरायत वगैरह तय नहीं हुई हैं। हमने कहा है कि बहुत सी शिकायतें आती रही हैं बी० बी० सी० के खिलाफ; तब यह ऐक्शन लिया गया था। अब बी० बी० सी० या ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई सुझाव आये कि वह हमारी शिकायतें कैसे रफा करेंगे ताकि आइन्दा ऐसी बातें न हो, तब हम सोचेंगे।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The hon. Deputy Minister said that the BBC office in India was closed due to its anti-Indian activity. May I know as to what is the criterion for determining any anti-Indian activity and whether all the news agencies or broadcasting bodies whose activities were anti-Indian or are anti-Indian have also been closed, because the embassies and news-agencies of even those countries which went to war against India-China and Pakistan—were not allowed to be closed here ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As the House is aware we allow considerable freedom to the world press as also to our own press in regard to reporting about India. I merely said that action was taken against the BBC on this particular occasion because they had shown Louis Malle film on their TV and that matter is already settled and closed. We consider the showing of the Louis Malle film on their part not very fair and it was done with a view to malign our country. We would allow all freedom to the Press but, at the same time, they should not take the liberty to malign our country and to say disparaging things about our country. This kind of thing cannot be allowed by the foreign press.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I wanted to know the criterion for determining anti-Indian activities or news agencies or broadcasting bodies.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Actually, that question does not concern me. I am not in a position to give any details, but I can say that generally the criterion is that if any foreign correspondent or foreign agency indulges in a deliberate attempt to malign our country and its reporting has an anti-Indian slant all the time, certainly the concerned authorities in our country will take action.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं भाषण स्वातंत्र्य और प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का समर्थक हूँ तथा मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि किसी भी रेडियो पर या न्यूज एजेन्सी पर भारत में रोक लगाई जाय। लेकिन तकलीफ तब होती है जब बी० बी० सी० का मामला जो सरकार ले लेती है, लेकिन मास्को रेडियो या ताशकन्द रेडियो जब इस देश के कुछ दलों के खिलाफ या नेताओं के खिलाफ नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं तब वह चुप्पी धारण कर लेती हैं। शायद सरकार सोचती होगी कि वह दल देश का हिस्सा नहीं है या आपके बराबर नहीं है। यह उसकी राय हो सकती है। लेकिन बाकी लोग भी इसी देश के निवासी हैं। इसी देश के दल हैं। इसलिए नीति के बारे में चाहे तास हो या ताशकन्द रेडियो ही अथवा बी० बी० सी० हो या कोई दूसरी एजेन्सी हो, इस देश में उन को पूरी स्वतन्त्रता रहनी चाहिए, अगर वह गंदा काम करते है तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि उस देश की जनता समझ लेगी कि उसमें कोई दम नहीं है। इसलिए क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस तरह की घोषणा करेंगे जिससे हमारे लोकतन्त्र के बारे में दुनिया में जो गलतफहमी फैल रही है कि एक तानाशाही कायम हो रही या रोक लगाई जा रही है वह दूर हो सके ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है जिससे यह कहा जाय कि बाहर के जो नामानिगार हैं उनके खिलाफ किसी किस्म की पाबंदी लगाई जा रही है या उनको काम करने की आजादी नहीं है। हम भी इसमें विश्वास रखते हैं कि उनको आजादी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन जब कोई नामानिगार इस किस्म के लेख लिखता है जो हमारे मुल्क के खिलाफ जाते हैं, तब हमको ऐक्शन लेना पड़ता है। माननीय सदस्य ने रेडियो मास्को के बारे में भी कहा। इसके पहले भी कहा जा चुका है...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह रोका जाये।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : आजादी तो सबको है। लेकिन जब भी इस किस्म की बात रेडियो मास्को से आई है तब हमने उनसे कहा है कि वह गलत है और वह नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन बी० बी० सी० के खिलाफ ऐक्शन इस लिये लिया गया कि उसका आफिस यहां फंक्शन करता था। रेडियो मास्को और पीस एंड प्रोग्रेस का कोई आफिस यहां नहीं है। हमने उनके बारे में सोवियट गवर्नमेंट से कहा है और उसका विरोध भी किया है। उन्होंने चिट्ठी का जवाब दिया है और हमें यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि आइन्दा ऐसी बात नहीं होगी।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : So far as the propaganda and publicity is concerned of the foreign news agency and the Radio and Television agencies, the Government should have strict watch and scrutiny. But, to our surprise, we find that every day we receive literature from the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi which is highly objectionable, malicious and contains anti-Indian material. Therefore I want to know whether Government proposes to take action against that.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it about ? Against Pakistan ?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Please. That does not arise. This is about B. B. C.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि बी० बी० सी० निरन्तर भारत विरोधी प्रचार में संलग्न रहता है। उसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाय या न की जाये और किस रूप में की जाये, यह अलग बात है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बी० बी० सी० का भारत के विरुद्ध अभियान करना एक मिशन बन गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि बी० बी० सी० ने इस बात की इजाजत मांगी है कि जब ब्रिटिश प्रधान मन्त्री हमारे

निमंत्रण पर भारत पधारें तब बी० बी० सी० को यहां काम करने की छूट दी जाये ? अगर उन्होंने इजाजत मांगी है तो इसके सम्बन्ध में भारत की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह सही है कि बी० बी० सी० ने हमसे इजाजत मांगी थी कि जिस मौके पर उनके प्रधान मन्त्री हिन्दुस्तान आयेंगे, उनकी विजिट को कवर करने के लिए बी० बी०सी० का कारेस्पांडेंट उनके साथ आए। उन्होंने शुरू में एक व्यक्ति के बारे में कहा था। उसके लिए हमने कहा कि उसके खिलाफ शिकायतें हैं इसलिए हम उसको इजाजत नहीं देंगे, लेकिन अगर वह किसी और को भेजना चाहते हैं, सिर्फ उस मौके पर तो सरकार को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा ।

Eviction Notices to Defence Employees of Kanpur

*693. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 4,000 Defence employees living in various labour colonies in Kanpur constructed under Industrial Housing Scheme have been served with eviction notices ;

(b) whether they were assured by his Ministry that they could purchase these quarters, if they so desired ;

(c) whether hundreds of workers have already submitted their applications ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ask the U. P. Government to stay their eviction ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) According to the information available, about 3,400 Defence employees are occupying these quarters in Kanpur. These workers broadly fall into three categories. Firstly those to whom these quarters were allotted by the State authorities when the eligible persons were not coming forward to take them ; the second category consists of subtenants of these allottees ; and the third category is of those who forcibly occupied some of these quarters even before they were handed over by the construction agency to the Labour Department of State Government. According to the rules for the allotment of these quarters the State Government issued notices of eviction against the ineligible occupants of these houses.

(b) to (d) : This Ministry has taken up this matter several times with the State Government requesting that some solution may be found out to avoid the eviction proceedings. The State Government have indicated that they are ready to take a sympathetic view in respect of those who happened to come in possession of these houses either by direct allotment or through authorised allottees, but they were not ready to show any consideration to those who occupied these houses forcibly even before they were handed over by the construction agency to the State Government. The number in the latter category was reported to be about 305.

It was suggested to the Government of U. P. that the State Government might consider taking over the tenaments in question under the Low-Income Housing Scheme. The State Government made enquiries offering the quarters on hire-purchase basis, although the suggestion was not acceptable to them. The DGOF's Organisation also made enquiries ascertaining the number of occupants who would be willing to purchase the quarters on hire-purchase system. However, no assurance was given that the quarters would be available on this basis. On further enquiries a large number of workers expressed their willingness to take the houses on hire-purchase system. The Government of U. P. have not accepted the proposal of this

Ministry for the reason that the scope of the integrated scheme under which these tenaments were built excludes the employees of the Central Government and State Governments even if they fall in the category of workers as defined in the Factories Act, 1948. The Ministry has taken up the matter several times with the Government of Uttar Pradesh requesting that the workers should not be evicted. The matter is under active consideration of the Ministry of Defence in consultation with the Ministries of Works, Housing & Urban Development and Finance (Defence). It is reported that further eviction proceedings may not be instituted by the State Government till the above matter is finalised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My information is that there are 4,000 defence employees but the statement says that this number is 3400. The statement says that the State Govt. of U. P. have not accepted the proposal of this Ministry for the reason that the scope of the integrated scheme under which these tenaments were built excludes the employees of the Central Government and State Governments even if they fall in the category of workers as defined in the Factories Act, 1948. They are all workers under the Industrial Housing Scheme. This particular scheme was drawn up at the instance of the late-lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1955 when he visited Kanpur and he asked the people to burn the slums. Now we find that there is discrimination between Government employees and private sector employees. No. discrimination should exist in the modern age. The Chief Minister of UP has informed us that they have already forwarded a proposal to the Central Government in the Works, Housing Ministry for bringing forward an amendment to the rules.....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is giving information all the time. That is not the proper way of asking a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have been tabling calling-attention-notices on this matter...

MR. SPEAKER : But this is not the occasion for mentioning all that. He should ask a straight question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether the UP Government have already referred this matter to the Central Government for amending the Central rules with a view to removing the discrimination between the Central Government employees and the private sector employees and if so, the reaction of the Government?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The subsidised industrial housing scheme was meant for the employees in the private sector and not the employees of the State Government or the Central Government or of the local authorities. When the houses were constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, they were not popular at that time, and therefore, the defence civilian employees were allotted those houses...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was constructed on the defence land.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : This matter came to my notice when I was going to Kanpur, and immediately I took up the matter and I announced it there that so long as the matter was not finalised, nobody would be evicted. The matter is being examined. I am sure we shall come to some arrangement by which these houses will be allotted on a hire-purchase system to those who are willing to purchase it or those who will be paying the rent will be permitted to continue in those houses. But it will take some time to work out the details of that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am glad that it has been stated in the last portion of the statement that further eviction proceedings may not be instituted by the State Government till the matter is finalised. The word 'may' creates suspicion in my mind, because I have been assured by the Chief Minister of UP that it will not be done. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take this matter up with his colleague Shri K. K. Shah and see that the rules

are amended ? The UP Government have thrown the ball in their court and they say that it is for the Central Government to amend the rules. I would like to know whether the Defence Ministry has asked the Works and Housing Ministry to finalise the matter at the Central end ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I cannot say about the amendment of the rules, because the rules cannot be amended only for a particular locality.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But the UP Government has referred the matter to the Central Government.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Of course the UP Government might have referred this matter, but this scheme is an all-India scheme and therefore it has to be scrutinised in all its implications. As I have already said, nobody is going to be evicted till the whole matter has been finalised.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : जो समस्या आपके विचाराधीन हैं, उसमें जिन फौजियों का कैरियर अच्छा है और जिनके सामने मकान की समस्या है लेकिन जो बेकवर्ड एरिया या निगलैक्टिड एरिया के रहने वाले हैं, उनको आप प्रेफेंस देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें यह सवाल कैसे आ गया । यह कानपुर का सवाल है । क्वेश्चन को देख लिया करें ।

Extraction of Copper in Collaboration with Sikkim Government in Darjeeling Hill Areas

*694. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Mining Corporation has started extraction of copper under a new project known as North Bengal Copper Factory in collaboration with the Government of Sikkim in the hill areas of Darjeeling ; and

(b) if so, the detailed plan for extraction of copper from that area ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) (a) We have no information of any Company having started extraction of copper under a new Project known as North Bengal Copper Factory in collaboration with the Government of Sikkim in the hill areas of Darjeeling.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is very difficult to understand the reply of the hon. Minister, and it is also very difficult to decide which part we should believe, because the Government of West Bengal say one thing and here the Union Minister says something else. I have got the report with me, and I shall just read a few lines...

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please ask his question. I am not going to allow preambles, introductions etc.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I am asking about the same matter, and I shall read out just a few lines.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask a straight question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I gave notice of this item for the agenda of the West Bengal Consultative Committee since 1968 when there was President's rule, and now also in the meeting of the Consultative Committee. In the reply of the State Government it has been stated :

> "It has not yet been proved very conclusively except for a small copper mine started jointly by the

Government of India and the Sikkim Government that the whole area in Darjeeling district is rich in copper, coal, lime and iron ore. "Indications are, however, there and for all these minerals and intensive geological investigation will be necessary".

It is quite clear...

MR. SPEAKER : No debate. Ask a question for eliciting information.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is quite clear that according to the statement given by the Government of West Bengal, in collaboration the Government of India and the Government of Sikkim have started a copper extraction scheme already in the hill areas of Darjeeling and North Bengal. But here the hon. Minister says that he does not know anything.

Is the hon. Minister aware that in 1945 and 1946, proper geological investigations were made regarding copper extraction and extraction of other minerals in the Darjeeling area and the North Bengal area in general. In view of that, in 1946 a scheme was prepared along with the North Bengal Flood control scheme into which I do not wish to go at present—for extraction of copper. Unfortunately, after independence, nothing was done.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he please ask his question or no ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of this recommendation, may I request the hon. Minister whether he agrees to have taken up a proper geological survey regarding all these minerals, copper, zinc, etc. in that area ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The hon. member has mixed up things. The question was whether the Indian Mining Corporation has started extraction of copper. I said we have no information about any such company. As a matter of fact, we have got information from the concerned Ministry that there is no project for extraction of copper having started functioning in that area. The hill areas of Darjeeling have not revealed any prospects of copper deposits. He has mixed this up with another scheme which is called the Sikkim Mining Corporation which has been started in collaboration with the Government of India That is quite different from the North Bengal Company which, according to our information, does not exist.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My only request to the hon. Minister is to agree to have a further geological investigation made to find out whether copper, zinc and other things are available in the North Bengal area.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The GSI has been carrying on survy in that area. So far in the hill area of Darjeeling this has not revealed any prospects of copper deposits. But they are surveying all parts of India as a whole.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE : From the hon. Minister's reply, it is not quite clear what has so far been done with regard to this project of a North Bengal Copper Factory in collaboration with Sikkim. I quite agree with Shri Daschowdhury when he says that the West Bengal Government stated that certain geological investigations were made. It is very strange that under President's rule in that State, the Government of India cannot come forward with a definite answer. These hill areas have been long neglected ; also North Bengal has been completely neglected. It will be a good thing if the hon. Minister will assure us that an early geological investigation will be undertaken.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : As I said many a time, and repeat now, we do not know that there is an Indian Mining Corporation which exists.

MR. SPEAKER : It was very clear ; still the question is coming.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The question was whether a proper

geological investigation would be under taken, to which no reply is forthcoming.

Anti-India Propaganda in Nepal

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*695. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether anti-India propaganda to boycott Indian goods is being done in Nepal ;

(b) whether it is being propagated that following the breakdown of the Indo-Nepal trade treaty , India will not supply cloth, salt and kerosene oil ;

(c) if so, whether Government have corrected the wrong impression ; and

(d) if so, how far it has been effective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A section of the Nepalese press has been publishing stories to the effect that India may stop supplies of essential items in the event of a new Treaty not being signed. Our Embassy in Kathmandu has been taking steps to contradict false reports, wherever necessary and this has had the desired effect. Even when the last round of talks was postponed and the validity of the Treaty of 1950 had expired, Government of India continued the normal movement of goods, trade and transit as before. This was appreciated by the government and people of Nepal.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This has been enough in the past to strain our relations with Nepal, and I believe that these strains need not reappear again.

In this context it is unfortunate that the trade talks have had to be postponed twice and even today for the third time, and there appears to be no solution in sight. Mr. Swaran Singh, the External Affairs Minister, has gone on record as having said that India has bent backwards to accommodate Nepal in meeting their valid requirements. In this context, may I know from the on Minister what were the principal bottlenecks with regard to the treaty negotiations between Nepal and India and in what manner, in which fields, the Government of India has, in fact, bent backward to accommodate Nepal ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I am not aware of the exact words used by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to which the hon. Member referred, but this is a fact that it is our considered opinion that we have tried our very best to accommodate Nepalese wishes in this regards as much as possible. In fact, in many respects we have gone far in excess of international requirements also. I am not fully aware of the present state of the discussions and talks we are having with the Nepalese Government. It is true that the discussions are taking place and that certain difficulties have cropped-up, and both sides are genuinely and sincerely trying to resolve them as best as possible.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What are the bottlenecks ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I may say, subject to correction, that there are two main points on which the talks have bogged down. One is with regard to Nepal's demand for access to Pakistan through a land route. We have already given them access to the sea. In fact, we have gone to the extent of making an offer of even a second sea outlet, but their insistence of getting facilities for sending their goods to Pakistan through Radhikapur is one of the things to which we are not agreeable, which is causing difficulty. The second difficulty is about the deflection of trade about which hon. Members already know. In a layman's language, may I say that certain things are going into Nepal because of our open border and they get re-exported from there and

Nepal earns foreign exchange from their sale to which we are objecting, and we are telling them that they should do something, evolve some machinery to stop this deflection of trade.

These are the two main points on which the talks are being held at the moment. I do not know at what stage they are, but I can assure the hon. Member that the existing arrangements are continuing. All the Goods are going into Nepal, and no hardship is being used to either side.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The original agreement expired on 31st October, and it is continuing under *status quo* arrangements. May I know by what time the Government of India feels that the new treaty is going to be signed and the normal flow will start ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The present arrangement has been extended up to the end of December, 1970. The discussions are being held at the present moment, and are hopeful that all these matters will be resolved by then and that by that time we will have entered into a treaty arrangement with Nepal.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Commerce Minister of Nepal said yesterday in Kathmandu that there are still four or five points to be resolved. He also said recently that Nepal would never sign a treaty without India giving her those facilities which she already enjoyed. May I know whether his statement is correct ? What are the privileges enjoyed already by Nepal which the Government has not accepted ? What are the four or five points which are still unresolved ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As I submitted earlier on, since this matter does not concern my Ministry, I am not fully in the picture in regard to all the points that have been raised, but I am perfectly sure that there are more than two points, there are bound to be four or five. I do not know the details, nor their nature, but as regards the Nepalese complaint that we are not providing them with facilities which were given earlier on, I do not think that it is correct. Whatever we have been doing in the past, we are prepared to do even now, but they want some additional facilities over which we have some difficulty.

SHRI E K. NAYANAR : He says he does not know. Where is the Commerce Minister ? Let him reply.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Is the Government aware of the fact that owing to this propaganda, there is a certain kind of salt called "bhotenun", which is Chinese salt which has flooded the market in Nepal ? Salt export to Nepal brings us quite an amount of money. May I know whether this "bhotenum" which is a little cheaper than the Indian salt is flooding the maket of Nepal and what we are doing to counteract it ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It will be difficult for me to say what particular commodity is in short supply or in excess supply in the Nepal market. Whatever goods were going to Nepal from India are still going. I was told there was some shortage of kerosene oil, but even in regard to that, the monthly allocation to Nepal from India has also been increased to meet their additional demand.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नेपाल के साथ हमारे केवल राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध ही नहीं, अपितु सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध भी हैं, स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, के प्रयासों से इन सम्बन्धों में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ था। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से पिछले कुछ समय से ये सम्बन्ध और बिगड़ते चले जा रहे हैं, चीन के सम्पर्क में आने के बाद नेपाल और भारत के सम्बन्धों में तनाव बढ़े हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कभी यह भी सोचा है कि सरकारी स्तर के अतिरिक्त गैर सरकारी स्तर पर भी इस तरह के प्रयास किये जायें, ताकि दोनों देशों की जनता की सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों की जो परम्परा रही है, वह किसी प्रकार न टूटने पाये। यदि अब तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है, तो क्या भविष्य में इस दिशा में कुछ प्रयास किया जावेगा ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : नेपाल और नेपाल सरकार से हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत ही अच्छे रहे हैं। हम चाहते है कि वे अच्छे रहें और हमारा हमेशा प्रयास रहा है कि वे अच्छे बने रहें इस के लिए सरकारी लैवल पर भी और गैर सरकारी लैवल पर भी सब कोशिशें की जा रही हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि क्या विदेश मंत्रालय ने यह विचार किया है कि सरकारी स्तर पर सम्बन्ध सुधारने के अतिरिक्त गैरसरकारी स्तर पर भी शिष्ट-मंडल और कुछ संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि नेपाल जायें और वे वहां पर जनता के स्तर पर सम्पर्क स्थापित करें।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह तो बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव है। हमारा बार्डर ओपन है, जो वहां जाना चाहता है, वह शौक से जाये और मिले-जुले।

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is not a fact that this trade agreement, discussions on which have failed, has been brought from the conference table to the streets by the Nepalese Government ? It so, is it because of the fact that the Nepalese govt. shows perference to Chinese goods over Indian goods and if so, why ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is not fair on the part of the hon. member to say that the Nepalese Government have brought the matter to the streets. There are are certain references in the Press which against India and certain references which are in favour of India. But we should not blame the Nepalese Government for having taken any such action. The negotiations are being carried on at the Government level and they are proceeding satisfactorily. We are hopeful of mutually beneficial outcome of the same.

श्री मधु लिमये : संधि के बारे में सरकार की नेपाल के साथ इस साल कई दफा बातचीत हुई है अभी अभी फिर हुई है-और हमेशा असफल रही है। चूंकि इस व्यापार-सन्धि का हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और औद्योगिक विकास के साथ गहरा ताल्लुक है, इसलिए क्या रिजर्व बैंक, वित्त मंत्री, उद्योग मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री से सलाह-मश्वरा कर के विदेश व्यापार मंत्री ने इस बारे में अपना कोई दृष्टिकोण तय किया है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या जवाब नहीं आएगा? मैं इन्हीं से पूछ रहा हूं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय इस बातचीत को चला रहा है। क्या आप ऐसा मानते हैं कि वित मंत्रालय से, विदेशी मुद्रा से, विदेश कार्य मंत्रालय से और उद्योग मंत्रालय से इस बातचीत का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ? अगर है तो मिलकर और सब मिला जुला कर कोई इन की अपनी नीति बननी चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या इस तरह की कोई नीति बनी है या नहीं बनी है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे लिए यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि वह बातें जो उनसे हुई हैं वह किस स्तर पर हुई हैं या कोई नीति बनी है या नहीं बनी है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह नामुमकिन है कि इन मंत्रालयों से वगैर बात किए हुए विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय कोई बात करे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जानते हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा कीजिए। यह कहते हैं कि नामुमकिन है। लेकिन यह लोग तस्वीर में नहीं हैं। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र मनमानी ढंग से यह सारी बातचीत कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रिजर्व बैंक से

वित्त मंत्रालय से और उद्योग मन्त्रालय से बातचीत हुई या नहीं, आप इस बातचीत में नहीं हैं, लेकिन कम से कम इन तीन मंत्रालयों से बातचीत करके कोई नीति बननी चाहिए...

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्या जवाब दूं ? जरूर बातें हुई होंगी। लेकिन अगर आप निश्चित जानना चाहते हैं तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ फारेन ट्रेड से पूछिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री आएं इन प्रश्नों का जवाब प्रधान मन्त्री को देना चाहिए। इन प्रश्नों के साथ चार चार मंत्रालयों का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है...

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is too comprehensive. The Minister can reply about what concerns his own Ministry.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप आदेश दीजिए, निर्देश दीजिए प्रधान मंत्री गायब हैं, वह आएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. SPEAKER : How can I do it ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सदन में हमारा अधिकार है या नहीं ? प्रश्नों का उत्तर आना चाहिए या नहीं ? क्या मेरा कोई गलत प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER : You are addressing your question to the Minister of External Affairs and you are asking me why the Prime Minister is not here.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको कुछ गलतफहमी हो गई है। मधु जी पूछ रहे हैं कि आप जब निगोशिएशन के लिए बैठे हैं तो इन लोगों के साथ बैठकर आपने कोई नीति निर्धारित की है या नहीं ? यह उसका जवाब क्या दे रहे हैं कि किया होगा, यह होगा से कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कि विदेश मंत्रालय का सवाल है मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि विदेश मंत्रालय से मिनिस्ट्री आफ फारेन ट्रेड की बात हो चुकी है। अब इसके बारे में और प्रश्न कि रिजर्व बैंक या फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से बात हुई है या नहीं हुई है यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि जरूर बातें हुई होंगी।

SHRI NATH PAI : I think you have allowed twelve minutes for a single supplementary. But you are not allowing any body else

MR. SPEAKER : Now you are doing it without my permission. You have a kneck of doing it. I have already passed on to the next question.

SHRI NATH PAI : Let me try to persuade you. If you are satisfied, then you can ask the Minister to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that the question is addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs and the Minister has given the answer.

SHRI RANGA : It is for the Minister to collect the information from the concerned Ministries and lay it on the Table as a statement.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is a specific question raised by Shri Madhu Limaye. It should be treated in this way.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the break down of the talks and the propaganda that is going on and whether government have corrected the wrong impression.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is not a matter of a few crores of rupees. We are being accused as a neo-colonial country by Nepal, which is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to ask a question about the break-down of the

talks with Nepal it should be addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Such a question cannot be addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs. I am sorry. Next question.

Russian Naval Fleet in Indian Ocean

*696. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press reports to the effect that there is more than a token Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean and that Soviet Union has a special Indian Ocean fleet which consists of 20 ships equipped with missiles, scientific research (spy) ships and nuclear class submarines ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government consider that presence in the Indian Ocean of Naval Fleet of countries not bordering the Indian Ocean is unnecessary and is likely to create tension. However, under international law, ships (including warships) of all countries have freedom of movement on the high seas outside the territorial waters of the country.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में रूसी नौसैनिक शक्ति हिन्द महासागर में कितनी है ? हम को विभिन्न सूत्रों से इसके समाचार मिल रहे हैं, तो आपकी सूचना के अनुसार इस समय हिन्द महासागर में रूसी नौसैनिक शक्ति कितनी है ? क्या यह मामूली से अधिक है या मामूली है, यह आप बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : हिन्द महासागर में रूस के या अन्य शक्तियों के भी जहाज घूमते रहे हैं। रूस के जहाज कुछ अधिक रहे हैं और हमने कुछ जानकारी करने की कोशिश की है। उनका कहना यह था कि उनके स्पेस क्राफ्ट को देखने के लिए उन्होंने अपने जहाजों को यहां रखा था। कुछ चीन में जो इंटरकांटीनेंटल बैलिस्टिक मिजाइल छोड़ा गया था उसको भी वाच करने के लिए उन्होंने रखा था लेकिन यह बात सही है कि साधारण समय में जितने जहाज होने चाहिएं उससे अधिक जहाज उनके रहे हैं।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : दूसरा प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जो आपने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि जो देश हिन्द महासागर के आसपास नहीं हैं उनके जहाज हिन्द महासागर में रहें यह अनुचित है और इससे तनाव पैदा होता है। तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आपने रूस सरकार से इस बारे में प्रोटेस्ट किया है कि हिन्द महासागर में आपकी मौजूदगी से तनाव पैदा होने की आशंका है इसलिए वह अपने जहाज यहां से हटाएं और यहां तनाव पैदा न करें ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : ऐसा मैं ने उत्तर के दूसरे अंश में कहा है कि हमारे समुद्र तट से जहां तक हमारे अधिकार का सागर है उसके बाहर के समुद्र में किसी भी राष्ट्र के जहाज लड़ाई के जहाज भी अबाध गति से चल सकते हैं। उसमें हमारा और किसी भी देश का अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रोटेस्ट करना तो सही नहीं है। लेकिन सदन को जानकारी है कि ल्यूसाका कान्फ्रेंस में इस तरह का एक निश्चय हुआ था कि हिन्द महासागर को एक शान्ति का सागर रहने दिया जाय और जितनी भी शक्तियां हैं सब को मिलकर यह प्रयास करना चाहिए कि हिन्द महासागर को एक शांति सागर रहने दिया जाय। आशा यही करनी चाहिए कि संसार की सभी शक्तियां मिलकर के हिन्द महासागर से तनाव को कम करेंगी।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने रूस से कहा है कि हिन्द महासागर को शांत सागर रहने दिया जाय जैसा कि आपके समर सेन ने यूनाइटेड नेशंस में ब्रिटेन से कहा था कि यहां पर कोई सैनिक अड्डे न बनाएं ? क्या इसी प्रकार से रूस को भी कहेंगे कि हमारे हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति सागर रहने दें और अपने जहाजों को वापस हटा लें ? यह आपने कहा है या नहीं और कहेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं ने जवाब दे दिया। आपने शब्द इस्तेमाल किया था प्रोटेस्ट का और मैंने यही कहा था कि हमारे सागर तट से जितने सागर पर हमारा अधिकार है उसके बाहर के सागर में किसी का जहाज अबाध गति से चल सकता है और उसमें किसी को प्रोटेस्ट करना जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन है उसके विरुद्ध पड़ता है। लेकिन मैंने कहा कि लुसाका कान्फ्रेंस में यह निश्चय हुआ है और यह रूस को भी दृष्टि में आया है।

SHRI RANGA : My hon. friend has stated the general position about the freedom of high seas and so on. In view of the fact that the Lusaka Conference, or whatever it is, has asked all these great powers that they should not take advantage of the theoretical freedom of the high seas to create bases and also to send huge units of their Navy into the Indian Ocean and also, in view of the fact that this Government as well as the Russian Government have expressed dissatisfaction with the United Kingdom for having succeeded in creating bases in the Indian Ocean, would the Government try to spell out the Lusaka Conference's decision in some detail and then inform the Soviet Government, the British Government as well as the American Government to ensure that their naval ships are not sent into the Indian Ocean in such strength as would constitute an invasion into the Indian Ocean or a contingent danger to this country and other countries along the Indian Ocean ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As I have said, the decision of the Lusaka Conference has to be brought to the notice of all the big powers of the world so that the presence of large number of ships from various countries does not create a condition of tension in the Indian Ocean.

SHRI RANGA : Are we writing to these big powers specifically in regard to the Indian Ocean ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We write to the international agencies.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister while replying to this Question made two important observations. Firstly, he said, under international convention some of the ships of the foreign countries can remain in the high seas and, secondly, he said, the ships of the Soviet Union stayed there for much more time than the ships of other countries. I would like to know from him as to whether he is also aware that under international convention, if certain ships of foreign countries, particularly, naval ships are stationed in the high seas for more than a reasonable time, it may cause a threat to the security and sovereignty of the country. Can he ask the country concerned to withdraw their ships ? If the Soviet Union ships that stayed there were more in number as compared to other countries may I know how many more were they, for how much time they stayed and what are the ships that stayed in the high seas ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : He is putting something in my mouth which I have not said. I have not said any of these two things. What I have said is that the number of Soviet ships has been larger than that of others.

SHRI S. KUNDU : How much larger?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am not to disclose that.

गोरखपुर के उर्वरक कारखाने में यूरिया के स्टाक में कथित कमी के सम्बन्ध में जांच

*698 **श्री बोलूह प्रसाद** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर के उर्वरक कारखाने के स्टाक में 35 हजार बोरियों और 8 हजार टन यूरिया, जिसकी कीमत 60 लाख रुपये थी, की कमी हो जाने के बारे में सम्बन्धित मन्त्री ने इस बीच जांच कराने के आदेश जारी किये है, जैसा कि 2 नवम्बर, 1970 के 'पूर्वी सन्देश' में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त जांच की सरकार को अन्तरिम या अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A complaint has been received by the Government that there was a shortage of 45000 sacks and 8,009 tonnes of Urea in the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory. The complaint has been referred to the Fertilizer Corporation of India for report. No final report in this connection has been received from the Corporation and as such the question of taking any action in the matter, does not arise, at this stage.

श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को किस तारीख को यह शिकायत प्राप्त हुई, भारत सरकार ने किस तारीख को इसे भारतीय उर्वरक निगम को भेजा है, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने किस अधिकारी को उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा है कि जिसके ऊपर यह चार्ज लगाया गया है और अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाने की सम्भावना है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said in the main reply, the complaint which was received has been referred to the Fertilizer Corporation of India on 27.11.1970 and the report is awaited. Now, in the complaint the names of two or three officers have been mentioned, not for causing shortage in urea, but complaints of a general nature have been received against Shri Nagarajan, Chief Production Engineer, Shri D. N. Kapoor Chief Personnel Officer and Shri I. D. Pant, Chief Vigilance Officer. Complaints of a general nature have been received as I said and a reference concerning these complaints has been made to the Fertilizer Corporation of India and their report is awaited. Unless we get that report, their is no information available in the Ministry for replying to this.

श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : मैंने पूछा था कि सरकार को कब शिकायत प्राप्त हुई, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने कब यह शिकायत जांच करने के लिए भेजी और कब तक यह अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट आ जाने की संभावना है, अंतिम रिपोर्ट यदि नहीं आई तो अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट तो आ गई होगी यदि हां, तो क्या उसको सदन के पटल पर रक्खेंगे ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Concerning the complaint which was received, the date is not available with me.

SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD : Approximate date.

सम्भावित तिथि ही बतला दें ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Sometime be-28. 11. 70 when actually this complaint was referred to the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Then, after these per persons make an inquiry into the shortages, they will report to us and I expect to get it as quickly as possible.

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन जांच कर रहा है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : We have not got the information from the Corporation itself. This information has been sought from the Managing Director of the Fertilizer Corporation. Actually, the General Manager of the Gorakhpur Fertiliezr factory is in charge of the Gorakhpur factory and, therefore, the information is sought from the Corporation and until this information is

received, I cannot say anything as to the extent of shortage with regard to sacks.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंतिम रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है लेकिन अंतरिम रिपोर्ट तो आ गई होगी ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : We have got some information about this thing from the Internal Audit. The Internal Audit says that in 1967-68 and 1968-69 the shortage was 78 tonnes of Urea and in the year 1969-70 the shortage was 1624 tonnes of urea and the complaint says that it is about 8000 tonnes. Therefore, to get this discrepancy cleared, authentic information is sought from the Fertiliser Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER :

699—Mr. Somani—absent.
700—Mr. Mayavan—absent.
701—Mr Tapuriah—absent.
702—Mr. Bal Raj Madhok—absent.
703—Mr. Narayanan—absent.
704—Mr. Ramavatar Shastri—absent.
705—Mr. Shashi Bhushan—absent.

Where have they gone—all of them ?

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARTI : Qn. 707.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Qn. 707.

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait. The Minister is also impatient and the Member is also impatient.

Qn. 706—Mr Birla—absent. MR. Maharaj Singh Bharti.

There is only half a minute. One question only you can ask.

तरल तथा गैस उर्वरकों का उत्पादन, वितरण तथा उनका लोकप्रिय बनाया जाना

*707. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तरल गैस उर्वरकों के उत्पादन, वितरण तथा उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन लागत की दृष्टि से गैस उर्वरकों के सबसे सस्ता होने और तरल तथा ठोस उर्वरकों के क्रमशः दूसरे और तीसरे स्थान पर होने के कारण, गैस तथा तरल उर्वरक विदेशों में बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The application to soil of liquid fertilizer in the form of liquid ammonia is in the preliminary stages of trials. The reference to gas fertilizer is presumed to be to liquid ammonia, which, when introduced into soil, changes into gaseous phase before it is absorbed by the soil.

(b) Liquid ammonia will be cheaper to produce compared to solid fertilizers. No precise information is available as to what it would cost to the consumers taking into account the cost of its transportation, storage and special equipment for application to the soil.

(c) The results of the trials are being watched.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मन्त्री जी का खयाल है कि गैस अमोनिया जैसी कोई खाद नहीं है । लिक्विड अमोनिया ही गैस में बदल जाती है । ऐसा नहीं है । गैस अलग है, लिक्विड अलग है और सालिड अलग है । दूसरे देशों में मैं ने देखा है कि जहां पौधों की डीप रूट है जैसे कि काटन वहां वह गैस पैं देते हैं, बाकी लिक्विड देते हैं और जहां लिक्विड और गैस

नहीं दी जाती वहां सालिड में दी जाती हैं। इन बातों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इसके प्रयोग की ओर भविष्य में ध्यान देगी। कम से कम यह छोटा सा आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय दे दें।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Actual trials concerning the application of liquid ammonia to the soil are going on. The hon. Member drew a distinction by citing the application of gas in the form of nitrogen to the soil. Ammonia, if put under pressure, becomes liquid; but the same thing if the pressure is lifted, becomes gas. Various trials are going on and we may await the results of such trials. I have read in some books that in certain foreign countries liquid ammonia is directly aplied to the soil. If liquid ammonia is directly applied the cost of building fertiliser plant will also go down. Let us await the results of the trials going on.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Can you allow my first question now ? I was a bit late.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please ; I am so sorry. (*Interruptions*).

(Re : S. N. Q. No. 6)

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question Shri Shashi Bhushan—Absent. Shri A Sreedharan—absent.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : He has met with an accident and he has asked me to put this question. He has authorised me to put the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry he met with an accident. We are sorry for that. But I am sorry I cannot allow you. If I depart from procedure even once, their will be no end to it. There is another Member He is also absent.

Next item--Call Attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vatican Status for Nankana Sahib

*691 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government are aware that a deputation of Sikhs met the Pakistan High Commissioner and presented a memorandum damanding Vatican status for Nankana Sahib in Pakistan with a corridor to the Indian border ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up this issue with Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A deputation of the Sikh Brotherhood International met the Pakistan High Commissioner on 13.11.1970 at New Delhi and presented a memorandum to him demanding Vatican status for Nankana Sahib so that the management and care of this holy place can freely rest in hands of the devotees of Guru Nanak.

(c) No, Sir. The Government do not think that any useful purpose will be served by taking up this question with Pakistan.

Construction of Houses for the Central Government Employees at Chandigarh

*697. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had undertaken to build some houses for the Central Government employees at Chandigarh ; if so, the number thereof ;

(b) the number of houses actually constructed and how long it will take to complete the remaining quarters ; and

(c) the total number of houses proposed to be constructed in the Fourth Plan for Government Employees in Chandigarh ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir; 358 houses.

(b) 132 houses have already been constructed. The remaining 226 houses are expected to be completed by December, 1971.

(c) 226.

Purchase of Rough Diamonds from Ghana by National Mineral Devolopment Corporation

*699. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation recently made purchases of rough diamonds from Ghana worth Rs. one crores, at a price much higher than the world market price ; and

(b) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation after it failed to dispose them of, compulsorily sold them to the diamond exporters in India with import concessions etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation Limited have purchased rough diamonds from Ghana. It is not in commercial interest to disclose the details thereof at the present stage.

(b) The diamonds have not yet been put up for sale.

Rise in Pay of U. N. Staff

*700. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has opposed pay rise to U. N. Staff ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any other country has supported India's view ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) India did not oppose a rise in principle but expressed reservations regarding the proposed eight percent increase on the existing salaries of the professional staff of the U. N.

(b) U. N. civil servants are already the highest paid civil servants in the world and the Organization's financial position is not too good.

(c) India along with 18 other member countries cosponsored a resolution suggesting the crearion of an ad hoc committee of Government experts to undertake a thorough review of the long-term principles and criteria which should govern the United Nations system of salaries, allowances and other allied subjects.

Claim of Ceylon on Kachchativu Island

*701. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings held so far for the settlement of Kachchativu Island issue and where and when the next one is to be held ; and

(b) whether Ceylon has contended that the Island had been under their effective control all this time and it belongs to them ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of sovereignty over the Island of Kachchativu continues to be discussed between the Governments of India and Ceylon through diplomatic channels as well as at official level at various times. However, no specific meetings for this purpose were proposed to be held when the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon decided to resolve this as well as other allied questions by discussions.

India's Relations with Iran

*702. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing feeling of nearness to India in the people and Government of Iran;

(b) whether the Government of Iran is desirous of more economic collaboration and cultural relations with India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to further cement the goodwill and good relations that exist between India and Iran ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India believes that the Iranian Government and people are desirous of developing friendly relations and close economic and cultural ties with India in the same way as we do.

(c) The past two years have witnessed considerable strengthening and divorsification of Indo-Iranian ties in the commercial and economic fields. The third Ministerial-level meeting of the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission for Economic Trade and Technical Cooperation between the two countries will be shortly held in Tehran. We are providing training facilities to Iran in atomic energy, railway statistics, tuberculosis therapy and community development. Iranian students have also been admitted to various Indian Universities and technical institutions for courses in engineering, medicine, etc.

Implementation of Proposal for Setting up of Zink Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam

*703. SHRI NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directly both the Ministeries of Finance and Mines and Metals to thrash out the details about the implementation of the Zinc Smelter Plant proposed to be set up at Visakhapatnam ;

(b) if so, when they are likely to submit their report; and

(c) the reasons for asking the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). It has been decided to set up a new Zinc Smelter Plant in the public sector at Visakhapatnam. Since the project was not originally included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the question of source of financing it is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. A final decision in the matter is likely to be taken shrotly.

ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रसारण

*704. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के तूफान पीड़ित लोगों को लेकर पुनः भारत विरोधी प्रसारण किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(घ) ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन के भारत विरोधी प्रचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कारपोरेशन से चल रही बातचीत को बन्द करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Reconsideration of the Issue of Sale of Arms to South Africa by U. K.

*705. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Government has shown any sign of reassessing its proclaimed intention of cancelling six-year British ban on the sale of weapons to South Africa as a result of strong disapproval of its policy in this regard by the several Commonwealth countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The U. K. Government's intention to resume arms supplies to South Africa has met with the strong disapproval of most Commonwealth countries, including India. In this connection it will be recalled that the U. K. Government had declared that a final decision in this matter will be taken after its consultations with the Commonwealth are over. So far there is no clear indication of what decision the U. K. Government will finally take in this matter.

U. S. Policy about seating of China in U. N.

*706. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the United States of America has pleaded in the U. N. General Assembly recently 'one China, one Taiwan' theory to seat Peking in U. N.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen the speech delivered by the Representative of the USA in the U. N.

(b) The Government of India have always taken the stand that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the lawful representative of China and as such Government do no subscribe to the 'two China' or 'one China one Tainwan' theory.

Setting up of Pitro-Chemical Complex at Cochin

*708. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Central Government to establish a petro-chemical complex at Cochin;

(b) if so, when the request was made; and

(c) whether the Central Government have received any project report for this complex and is so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In November, 1970.

(c) Yes, Sir—a 'Survey report' has been received. This is under consideration in the Ministry.

Low-Cost Valve for Brain Surgery

709. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a low-cost valve for brain surgery has been designed by the All India

Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved on this account; and

(c) whether Government consider rewarding the designers of this valve?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A low-cost valve for brain surgery has been developed at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

(b) The foreign valves used in brain surgery were not manufactured in India and they were imported. The cost of each valve varied from $75 to $150.

The raw material used in the valve now developed at the Institute is Silastic (siliconised rubber) and not available in India and willl cost about Rs. 20.00 each. Five to ten thousand valves will be needed in India according to an estimate prepared by All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Thus when the full requirements are produced within the country, there would be a saving of roughly $37000 to $75000 based on a requirement of 5000 valves and $75000 to $150000 on the basis of the requirement of 10000 valves.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Inventions Promotion Board.

Boycott of a Party by West German Envoy in India

*710. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West German Ambassador in India boycotted the party given by Snri T. N. Kaul in honour of Shri Kewal Singh, Indian Ambassador-designate to Bonn; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). A reception was held by the Foreign Secretary, "to bid farewell to Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary (West) in the Ministry of External Affairs", on 19-11-70. The Ambassador of the F. R. G,, who was invited to the reception, came to the entrance of Hyderabad House where the reception was being held but on learning that the G. D. R. Consul-General was also present at the reception left it, particularly as he thought that the reception was in honour of Shri Kewal Singh "Ambassador-designate to F.R.G."

The reception was to bid farewell to Shri Kewal Singh, as Secretary (West) in the Ministry of External Affairs and *NOT* as Ambassador-designate to F.R.G. All Heads of Missions with whom he had dealings in his capacity as Secretary (West) were invited to the reception.

Alleged Death of a Child Due to Head Injury in Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi

*711. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a child died as a result of a head injury, due to the negligence on the part of the Hospital staff for not taking an Xray of the head injury in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi on the 14th November, 1970 ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in regard thereto;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the person responsible therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIK. K. SHAH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Statement

A female child aged 9 years (named Sharsha) was brought to the casualty on 13.11.1970 at 8.50 p.m. with the history of motor car accident. The patient was admitted in the Orthopaedic Emergency Section (Ward 27) Unit II at 9 p.m: X-Ray of left leg showed fracture of both bones of the leg. The child was operated for compound fracture of the leg. The patient's condition after operation remained stable till 4.00 P.M. on 14.11.70. Thereafter the condition deteriorated. The patient was seen by the doctors of the Orthopaedic, neuro-surgery and paediatric surgery Departments. The neuro-surgical doctors felt that there was no neuro-surgical complication and the paediatric surgeon found that there was abdominal distension but the condition was low for any abdominal exploration. The patient died on 15.11.1970 at 1.15 A.M. A post-mortem examinatian was performed and it was fouud that the child had no intra-cranial and no intra-abdominal injury and possibly the cause of death was shock.

Indian Territory Occupied by China

*712 SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any diplomatic efforts are being made by Government to recover the lost territory of India now under accupation of the Chinese Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India's policy is to seek return of these territories through peaceful negotiations. However, no progress has been made so far in this regard.

Economy In Army Service Corps

*713. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Army Service Corps resorted to economy drive and streamlining various procedures of its working during the last year ;

(b) if so, the details there of ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to associate ARC staff with the Defence Planning and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This effort is a part of the concerted drive by the Defence Services to achieve maximum economy in Defence expenditure consistent with operational requirements. Savings of over Rs. 2 crores have been achieved by ASC over the last year through rationalisation of pattern of reserves, underposting of personnel, roduction of animals in certain Units, and certain *ad hoc* reductions in scale of issues for various items.

(c) No, Sir. Defence planning is being carried by a Directorate of Planning in the Department of Defence, which consists of officers with the necessary background of Defence matters and planning and its proposals are framed in close consultation with Services Headquarters, so as to meet the optimum requirements of the three Services, consistent with the need for development of the indigenous base for design, development and production of weapons etc. required by the Services. It draws upon available expertise within the Defence Organisation and also consults outside agencies as and when necessary, keeping in view the requirements of security.

शाहजहानपुर स्थित आयुध कपड़ा कारखाने में आग

714. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 29 सितम्बर, 1970 को शाहजहानपुर स्थित कपड़ा कारखाने के कपड़े के गोदाम में आग लग गई थी परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से इस मामले की जांच करवाई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि 29 सितम्बर, 1970 को आर्डनेंस क्लादिंग फैक्टरी शाहजहानपुर के कपड़े के गुदाम में आग लग गई थी। तदापि 29-9-70 को फैक्टरी के रिसीट बांड मैक्सन के रेलवे साइडिंग प्लेटफार्म पर कपड़े की 6 गांठों में आग लगी पाई गई थी इसके कारण हुई क्षति का अनुमान केवल 24·07 रुपये है।

(ख) और (ग). मामले की जांच के लिए स्थानीय पुलिस को रिपोर्ट दी गई थी, और ऐसा पता चलता है कि स्थानीय पोलिस ने इंटेलिजैंस के कुछ अफसरों को बुला भेजा है। उन की रिपोर्ट अभी प्रतिक्षित है। इस दौरान फैक्टरी के दो अफसरों पर सम्मिलित एक बोर्ड आफ इंक्वारी द्वारा जांच की गई थी। किसी व्यक्ति (यों) पर उत्तरदायित्व नहीं थोपा जा सकता।

C.B.I. Enquiry against Military and Civil Officers of Balasore

* 715. **SHRI S. KUNDU** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation was instituted against certain military and civil officials of the Proof and Experimental Department (Ministry of Defence Production), Balasore, Orissa ;

(b) if so, how many officials were involved in this inquiry ; and

(c) whether any punishment has been awarded to the officers, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTOIN) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3 Service and one civilian officers were involved.

(c) One military officer was censured, two military officers were given the severe displeasure of the Chief of the Army Staff and one civilian officer was given a recordable warning.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complex in Tamil Nndu in Collaboration with I.C.I.

*716. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal have been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up a Petro-Chemical Complex in Tamil Nadu in Collaboration with I.C.I.; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposals are under consideration.

Modification of Tatas Mitnapur Fertilizer Project

717. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Tatas to modify the Mithapur Fertilizer Project ;

(b) whether the delay in granting permission is due to the delay in clearing the project from the Monopoly Commission ;

(c) whether the Tatas have raised certain objections to the Government procedure ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have not asked Tatas to modify the Mithapur Fertilizer Project for which a letter of intent was granted on 25.7-1970. However, the party has been asked to provide for facilities for the manufacture of Phosphoric acid for its fertilizer project instead of importing it.

(b) No application relating to the Mithapur fertilizer project under section 21 or section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, has been received by the Department of Company Affairs. Since only applications made under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act could be referred, at the discretion of Government, to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for enquiry and report, the question of referring the matter to the Commission does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have not received any letter from Tatas raising objection to the Government procedure. But they have made representations supported by legal advice obtained by them contending that the provisions of chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act are not attracted to the Mithapur fertilizer project of Tata Chemicals.

Resumption of Bombing of North Vietnam by USA

*718. SHRI BHOGENDER JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that U.S.A, has resumed bombing the territories of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which has aggravated the situation in South-East Asia ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The United States Government itself announced that its Air Force had bombed DRVN territory in November on more than one occasion.

(b) The Government consider this an unfortunate step which can only retard movement towards a peaceful settlement. They have conveyed their views to the Government concerned.

Protection of Interests of Persons of Indian Origin in Zambia

*719 SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to President Kaunda's announcement that non-Zambians in whom Indians figures prominently, would not have their licences for retail and wholesale business renewed after early 1972;

(b) the details of proposals of investment in Joint ventures and otherwise which Government have recently approved for Zambia; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister at her recent visit to Lusaka took up in any way the question of interests of Indians in Zambia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) President Kaunda announced in November 1970 that "from January 1st 1972, all retail trading throughout Zambia will be done by Zambians, *i. e.* Cooperatives, State companies and Zambian public and private companies. From the same date, January 1st 1972, wholesale trading will also be confined to Zambian businesses and State companies". This was in pursuance of his Government's plans for progressive Zambianisation of trade and commerce, clearly a matter of domestic jurisdiction.

(b) No projects for joint ventures have been recently approved.

(c) Nothing affecting the welfare of the Indian community called for the intervention of the Prime Minister during her visit to Lusaka in September 1970.

Retrenchment in Drug manufacturing firms after Promulgation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order

*720. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of medical representatives have been removed from service by some drug manufacturing firms following the Drugs (Prices Control) Order promulgated recently;

(b) whether any representations from the affected medical representatives have been received by Government ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in the matter and for the security of service of the medical representatives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Some stray representations have been received.

(c) The employers concerned have been addressed in the matter. The general question of including medical representatives in the definition of "workman" as given in section 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is also under consideration.

Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam

4374. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report by the Polish consultants, the Centrozap, on the proposed zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam is estimated to cost Rs. 24 crores and the Planning Commission is not in favour of the project for reason of its being uneconomical ;

(b) how much Government have spent so far on Centrozap with a few salient details of their feasibility report;

(c) whether the Planning Commission's opinion has not been accepted by Government and have asked for a further examination by experts on its economics;

(d) whether as a result of this indecision, expansion plans of Cominco-Binani, a private sector unit, have been held up ; and

(e) if so, when the final decision will be taken and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS, AND MINES & METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY) : (a) M/S. CENTROZAP, the Polish consultants, who prepared a Project Report for the proposed Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam had originally estimated the

cost of the project at Rs. 27.15 crores. As a result of examination of the report in the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., in consultation with the representatives of M/s. CENTROZAP, and in the concerned Ministries of the Government, the cost was revised to Rs. 21.24 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1.45 crores. It has been decided to implement the project and the exact source of financing the scheme is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) A sum of Rs. 25.67 lakhs has been paid to M/s. CENTROZAP in terms of the contract entered into with the Polish agency for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (including engineering services) apart from the expenditure incurred on the visit of experts, etc. The salient features of the project are :—

(i) annual production of 30,000 tonnes of zinc metal and 1,500 tonnes of zinc dust;

(ii) by-products—sulphuric acid (45,540 tonnes), lead metal (2,130 tonnes) and cadmium metal (115 tonnes)

(iii) The Project is based mainly on imported zinc concentrates (about 55,000 tonnes per annum) and sludge containing 16-17% of zinc metals which would be available from the existing zinc smelters in the country and the sludge arisings in the smelter itself.

(iv) Most of the equipment needed for the project will be fabricated within the country and maximum use will be made of the technical skills available in the country in the detailed engineering and erection of the smelter.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) : No, Sir. It has also been decided to grant a 'letter of intent' for expansion of the existing zinc smelter of M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. after their obtaining necessary clearance under the M. R. T. T. Act, 1970.

Drafting of a Model Bill by L I. C for Ownership of Property and Flats

4375. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has drafted a model Bill based on the legislation for ownership of propertyand flats obtaining in New York and Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bill had been sent to Government of certain States to enable people to own flats and help in the vertical expansion of houses;

(d) if so, the names of the States to whom the Bill has been sent and the reaction of those States thereto;

(e) whether it is a fact that the LIC has promised full assistance to State Governments in their housing schemes provided they were routed through an apex cooperative housing agency; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The primary aim of the L.I.C.'s draft legislation is to confer a clear and alienable title to the flat-owners, so as to enable them to obtain loans from the Life Insurance Corporation.

(c) and (d). The draft legislation is intended for Maharashtra Government only, where the system of ownership flats is fairly common. The Government of Maharashtra have drafted necessary legislation based, somewhat, on the lines of the L.I.C.'s suggestion.

(e) and (f). The L.I.C. have, of late,

evinced greater interest in financing larger housing programmes of the State Housing Boards etc.

Payment of Electricity Bills in respect of Ministers

4376, SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of electricity bills paid for each of the Ministers from the Ist April, 1970 so far in respect of their residential accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : A statement showing the amount of electricity bills paid for each of the Ministers from the Ist April 1970 to the 30th September 1970 in respect of their residential accommodation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—4565/170]

Visit of Gen. F. Djam, Chief of Supreme Commander's Staff of Imperial Iranian Armed Forces to India

4377. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gen. F. Djam, Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces, was invited by the Government on an 8-day-visit to see India's defence establishments during November, 1970;

(b) if so, the names of the members with their ranks, apart from Gen. F. Djam, who were taken around the defence establish- ments;

(c) The names of the defence establishments visited by them;

(d) whether members of the Indian Armed Forces have been similarly invited to Iran to study their defence establishments ; and

(e) if so, when, and the names of members who visited Iran for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c) : General F. Djam, Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces accompanied by Rear Admiral Aboliath Ardalan, Colonel Taidi, Colonel Niamat Ullah Motomedi and Lt Col. Mohaghegh was in India on a good will visit from 26th November to the 4th December 1970, on the invitation of our Chief of the Army Staff. The Team visited the National Defence College, New Delhi, the Gorkha Training School, Dehra Dun, the Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun, the Infantry School, Mhow, the National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla and the Defence Service Staff College at Wellington.

(d) and (e). General P. P. Kumaramangalam, then the Chief of the Army Staff, accompanied by Major General B. N. Sarkar, Brig. S. M. Hasnain and Lt. Col. Prem Chandra had earlier visited Iran from 12th to 20th June 1968 on the invitation of General B. Aryana, the then Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff, Imperial Iranian Armed Forces.

Visit by Army Officials of Iran to India

4378. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names of the Iranian Army, Navy and Air Force officials who visited India during the last three years to study Indian defence establishments ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : The following Iranian officials visited India during the last three years. These were in the nature of goodwill visits.

(a) General B. Aryana, Chief of the Supreme Commanrder Staff, Imperial Iranian Armed Forces accompanied Lt. Gen. Allmohamad Rohani, Maj. Gen. Aboulghasor

Sohrabpur, Brig. Gen. Mansoor Negahbani and Col. Mostafa Ebtehaj visited India during February, 1968.

(b) Admiral A. F. Fatemi, Deputy Chief of the Imperial Iranian Navy along with two Imperial Iranian Ships visited India during January 1970.

(c) Lt. Gen. Hassen Toofanian accompanied by Maj. Gen. Mosstafa Amdgady, Maj. Gen. Nadjaeynejad and Rear Admiral Abolfath Aradalan visited India in February, 1970.

(d) Gen. F. DJAM, Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff, Imperial Iranian Armed Forces accompanied by Rear Admiral Abolfath Aradalan, Col. Taidi, Col. Niamat Ullah Motomedi and Lt. Col. Mohaghegh visited India in November-December 1970.

IUCD Programmes

4379. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IUCD loops fitted on women during 1968-69 and 1969-70, the number and nature of complaints received in this regard during this period ; the cost of the IUCD programme during this period ;

(b) whether in view of the painful and dangerous side-effects like massive bleeding suffered by the looped women, Government would consider giving up its IUCD programme altogether ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The number of IUCD loops fitted on women during 1968-69 and 1969-70 was 4,78,731 and 4,58,726 respectively.

The most common complaint is bleeding which occured in 39·7% cases. Pain occured in 8·7% and white discharge in 6·3% cases. Figures in respect of expenditure on IUCD programme are not compiled separately. However, a sum of Rs. 11/- is provided to the State Government and other agencies for payment of compensation and other charges per case.

(b) and (c) : No. Most of the cases of bleeding are limited to a little spotting for a week or so after insertion of IUCD, and these are controlled by simple treatment. In those cases in which IUCD is not found suitable after use, the device is removed and other methods of contraception recommended. IUCD has proved to be a simple, effective, reversible and safe method of contraception and, therefore, and it is not proposed to give it up.

Violation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

4380. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of arrests made for alleged violation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, State-wise, during the last two years, ending October 30, 1970 ;

(b) the total quantity and value of spurious drugs tablets, capsules and other cosmetic material, seized during this period State-wise.

(c) the names of the firms and persons found violating the Act with nature of action taken in each case ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to stop production of spurious cosmetics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Memorandum from the Friends Enclave and Extension Plot Holders Association, New Delhi

4381. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether members of the Friends Enclave and Extensions Plot Holders Association, New Delhi sent a memorandum to him regarding regularisation of their colonies viz. Friends Enclave and Extensions Plot Holders 1, 2 and 3;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether any reply has been sent to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration have reported that the area is not built upon; the prescribed land use of the area is green and as such the question of its regularisation does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A reply will be sent after Government has considered the matter.

Regularisation of Colonies sold by M/s. Universal Coloniser, Delhi

4382. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether colonies sold by M/s. Universal Colonisers in the revenue Estates of Chilla Saroda, Bangar, Kotla and Kichripur in 1958-59 come within the purview of Greater Delhi Master Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not regularising these colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b) : If the reference is to lands alled as Friends Enclave and Friends Enclave Extensions, it is clarified that the prescribed land use of the area is green and as such the question of its regularisation does not arise.

Sale of Weapons Smuggled out from Kanpur Ordnance Factory

4383. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 234 on the 5th August, 1970 regarding sale of weapons smuggled out from Kanpur Ordnance Factory and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An implementation statement containing the requisite information in answer to the Starred Question No. 234 for 5th August, 1970 was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on the 11th December, 1970.

Accommodation for Retiring Refugee Government Servants

4384. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot built houses to refugees who were allotted Government quarters on priority basis/otherwise and are now vacating accommodations due to retirement;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and from which date it will be implemented; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the negative, the steps Government propose to take to provide shelters to refugees who will be retiring from Government service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) There is no such proposal in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such steps are under consideration of this Ministry.

Poor Performance of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd., Madras

4385. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras which was put up with the Russian assistance has proved a failure;

(b) whether it could hardly secure any order to run and the USSR, which brought Rs. 21 lakhs worth of products earlier this year, has indicated that it will step up imports next year; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether with all the orders in hand the plant will be working at only 35 per cent of its capacity;

(d) whether there is a very limited domestic demand for its products;

(e) if so, the estimated yearly demand and the reasons for such a low percentage of demand; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to make it a successful public enterprise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has exported instruments worth Rs. 21.61 lakhs to USSR till November, 1970. Besides the Company has also contracted an order for export of 2.50 lakhs of instruments worth Rs. 23.96 lakhs for delivery during January-April, 1971. Further orders are under negotiation. The company also offered to step up exports to the USSR to Rs. 70 lakhs per annum. Indigenous orders at hand for instruments are for Rs. 3.02 lakhs.

(c) No, orders on hand will fully employ the capacity created for 4-5 months.

(d) While a number of designs in the original product-mix of the plant did not command a ready market, the plant has progressively modified the product-mix in keeping with the country's demand. Already, 65 new designs have been evolved and are being commercially produced.

(e) The yearly demand for surgical instruments in the domestic market is estimated at Rs. 15 20 lakhs including Family Planning instruments, sale of forged blanks to the small scale and medium sized surgical instruments factories, disecting kits, artificial limb components and light engineering job orders.

(f) To improve the financial results of the working of the plant, sale efforts are being intesified to secure adequate orders in the indigenous and export markets to ensure continuous operation at an economically viable level. New lines of instru-

ments and consumer items are being developed to diversify the range of products. Job orders are being undertaken to utilise the capacity available after meeting the requirements of Surgical instruments.

Air Pollution Unit at Ahmedabad to Study Biological Problems affecting Human Health

4386. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleasd to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take urgent steps immediately to combat the hazards of multiple pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Occupational Health Research, Ahmedabad, proposes to establish an air pollution unit to study the biological problems affecting human health; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Government is aware of the problems of water pollution and air pollution in the country. to tackle the problem of water pollution, Government have drawn up comprehensive legislation and a Bill called 'The Prevention of Water Pollution Bill 1969, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd December, 1969. The Bill is under consideration of a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. With a view to solving the general problem of air pollution in the country Government has set up an Expert Committee on Air Pollution Control. The terms of reference of the Committee have alreay been laid on the Table of the Sabha in reply to the Lok Sabha Starred No. 421 answered on the 30th November, 1970. The Committee is expected to submit its report and a draft legislation on the subject shortly.

(c) and (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

4387. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the neply given to Unstarred Question No. 2017 on the 9th March, 1970 regarding Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi and state :

(a) the reasons for loss to the Society during the years 1965-66 and 1967-68;

(b) the present position of the amount of more than one lakh of rupees shown in the records of the Society as doubtful; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) In the year 1965-66, the main reasons for loss were payment of interest, salaries, legal expenses and contribution to National Defence Fund etc. and in 1967-68, it was the interest on Members' deposits.

(b) and (c). According to the Society, they have filed an appeal in the High Court. As the matter is *sub-judice*, it is not appropriate to say anything in the matter.

Allotment of Plots to Members of Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society Ltd., Delhi

4388. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5181 on the 6th April, 1970 regarding Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society Ltd. Delhi and state :

(a) whether the Society has secured the additional land and completed its development;

(b) if so, when the remaining 63 members of the Society would be considered for allotment of plots of the sizes asked for them; and

(c) if not, how long it is likely to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No, Sir. A portion of the land proposed to be allotted to the Society is still under orders of stay.

(b) They will be considered for allotment of plots after the Society secures additional land and completes its development.

(c) Possession of the additional land would be given after the stay order is vacated. The matter is pending in the High Court.

Location of Deposits of Copper and Lead in Madhya Pradesh by G.S.I.

4389. SHRI N.K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India revealed unprecedented and world record deposits of copper and lead in Madhya Pradesh recently;

(b) whether the job of further exploration and mining is not being taken up seriously; and

(c) whether a Khetri type project will be considered and if so, when the work in full swing will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) As a result of preliminary exploration being carried out by the Geological Survey of India, indications of a promising copper ore body has been revealed at Malanjkhand in Balaghat district. Occurrences of copper lead zinc are reported from the Sleemanabad-Imalia-Karuakup areas in Jabalpur district, Malanjkhand in Balaghat district, Joga in Hoshangabad district, Mundatikra in Bastar district and Bhelai Kudartola, Dhorpur and Belang in Surguja district.

(b) The job of further exploration of these deposits is being given serious and priority attention. Systematic programme of exploration is already under way by the Geological Survey of India on high priority. The Geological Survey of India has already done 1818 metres of drilling in the exploration season up-to September, 1970. Another 2500 metres of drilling is proposed for 1970-71 field season.

(c) As the investigation is in progress, it is premature to take a decision on the pattern of exploitation of these deposits.

Cooperative Society to Aquire Land for Settlement of Ex-servicemen in Farrukhabad District

4390. SHRI S.N. MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are prepared to assist the creation of a Cooperative Society in the District of Farrukhabad to acquire land for residential buildings to settle Ex-Servicemen; and

(b) whether Government are aware that Farrukhabad has been a great Military Centre and there is no provision for residence of the Ex-Servicemen ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Farrukhabad is near Fatehgarh in which a regimental centre is located. Ex-servicemen go to their home after release and therefore the question of residential accommodation of ex-servicemen generally does not arise.

Visits by Armed Forces Officers Abroad for Private Reasons

4391. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers of the Armed Forces who went abroad on leave for private reasons during the past six months ;

(b) what precautions, if any, are taken by his Ministry to see that such officers do not go on extending their leave abroad and that they do not engage themselves in matters connected with family business ;

(c) the number of cases, if any, in which such officers were found to have engaged themselves in family business either in India or abroad during the past six to eight months ; and

(d) what action was taken in such case of default ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) As far as Navy and Air Force are concerned, 27 officers went abroad on leave for private reasons during the past six months. Security clearance was given to 153 Army officers to visit foreign countries during this period.

(b) and (c) : Each request for grant of leave to be spent abroad is considered on merits before the leave is sanctioned. The leave sanctioning authority permits extension of leave only when it is satisfied that the requirement is genuine. No instances of officers engaging themselves in family business either in India or abroad during such leave have come to the notice of Government during the past 6-8 months.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Houses for Staff of Naval Submarine Project, Vishakhapatnam.

4392. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of staff quarters constructed by the Naval authorities, till date category-wise, for the civilian staff engaged in its Naval Submarine Project at Vishakhaptnam ;

(b) the percentage of staff of the total, who are housed in these quarters category-wise; and

(c) by when, and how many more quarters will be constructed categorywise to house all the civilian personnel engaged in this Project ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) So far 94 quarters have been constructed at Vishakhapatnam for the civilian staff of Naval Project and the categories of the quarters are as under :

Type II quarters ... 28 Nos

Type III quarters .., 66 Nos

(b) and (c). These details are not readily available, and are being ascertained.

Recruitment in Army's Judge-Advocate Generals' Branch

4393. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of shortage of officers in the Army's Judge-Advocate Generals Branch, a number of officers were taken in from the same organisation to in the Navy and Air Force.

(b) if so, the number of vacancies filled through such method in the past three years; how many among them got promotions to next rank on joining the Army side;

(c) the reasons why suitable officers from the Army itself could not be taken to fill up such vacancies ;

(d) whether the Navy and Air force too are facing shortage of such officers in their own Judge Advacate Organisations and their work too is suffering ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to fulfill all the vacancies in all the three wings of the Armed Forces and its Command ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (e) Only one Naval Officer was transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army. He was taken in the Army in his own rank, but was subseQuently promoted under the rules to the Acting Rank of Lt. Colonel. He was taken to fill the vacancy after all officers of the Army who were volunteers and were considered suitable had been absorbed. There is no shortage in the Judge Advocate General's Departments of the Navy and Air Force. The question of any special steps being taken to fill up vacancies does not, therefore, arise.

Master Plan of Bahadur Garh, Delhi

4394. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Master Plan of Bahadur Garh a suburb of Delhi-has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). Bahadurgarh is situated in Haryana and the responsibility for the preparation of a Master Plan of the town is that of the Government of Haryana. That Government had prepared a preliminary development plan of the town and published it for inviting public objections. They have received certain objections and are examining them.

Posting of Class I Direct Recruit Engineers in C.P.W.D.

4395. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the reasons for posting the Class I Direct recruit Engineers in maintenance and the Diploma Engineers on major construction in C.P.W.D. and the reasons for not withdrawing graduate Engineers from maintenance, survey, stores etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) ; Engineers in the C.P.W.D., whether they are Class I Direct Recruits or Diploma-holders, are posted to Maintenance, Construction, Planning Divisions, etc. according tor equirements. This is also done with a view to give them

experience in all types of work in the Department. The question of withdrawing graduate Engineers from the Maintence Divisions, etc., therefore, does not arise.

Steps to Provide Employment to Engineers in C.P.W.D

4396. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether unemployment of Engineers is mounting day by day in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling up the vacancies arising in C.P.W.D. not retiring the persons at the age of 55, not granting leave to the Engineers liberally without refusal and not vigorously enforcing the contractors to employ Engineers as per contractual obligations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Government are aware about the unemployment of Engineers in the country.

(b) (i) Vacancies arising in the C.P.W.D. are filled up as soon as possible and except for some time-lag in filling up certain vacancies, no posts are kept unfilled.

(ii) The age of superannuation is 58 years for all Central Government servents excluding certain categories and we cannot retire Engineers in the C. P. W. D. on attaining the age of 55 as a normal course, unless a general decision to reduce the superannuation age is taken by government.

(iii) Occasionally, leave may be refused in the exigencies of service; otherwise leave is granted to Engineers whenever applied for.

(iv) Orders were issued in March 1969 that the contractors shall employ the following technical staff during the execution of work :—

(a) One graduate Engineer when the cost of work to be executed is more than Rs. 5 lakhs.

(b) One qualified diploma-holder (Overseer) when the cost of work to be executed is more than Rs. 2 lakhs but less than Rs. 5 lakhs.

In order to enforce the above obligation, the contract form has been suitably amended. It has also been provided therein that in case a contractor fails to employ the technical staff as aforesaid he shall be liable to pay a sum of Rs. 2,000/- for each month of default in the case of Graduate Engineers and Rs. 1,000/- for each month of default in the case of Diploma-holders.

Upgradation of Post of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D.

4397. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move by Government to upgrade 38 Assistant Engineers in C. P. W. D. recruited through Union Public Service Commission based on interview without written examination contrary to the recruitment rules as Assistant Executive Engineers to circumvent the writ petition filed by the Assistant Engineers promoted from the ranks ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised occupation of Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

4398. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Class IV quarters in Sector II R.K. Puram New Delhi are under the possession of non-allottees;

(b) whether Government propose to make any inquiry in the matter particularly from Quarter Nos. 640 to 680; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No Sir. However, some complaints have been received in regard to sub-letting of Government quarters in Sector II, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) : A general survey of the entire locality is not considered necessary, as periodical checks/enquiries are conducted from time to time.

Representations from Retired personnel of former Travancore Cochin Forces Regarding increase in Pension

4399. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from retired personnel of the farmer Travancore Cochin Forces requesting that their pension should be raised to the level of retired personnel of the Indian Army; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on these representations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pension was initially sanctioned to the personnel of Travancore-Cochin State Forces under the orders applicable to them at the time of retirement. It is not feasible to revise these rates. However with effect from 1st October 1965, they were, made eligible for the temporary and *ad-hoc* increases in pension sanctioned from time to time for Indian Army pensioners on account of increased cost of living. The minimum pension of Armed Forces pensioners, including those of the former State Forces has been raised to Rs. 40/- p.m. (inclusive of temporary increase and *ad-hoc* increase) with effect from 1st March, 1970.

Stoppage of financing of drug imports to India by United States Agency for International Development

4400. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States Agency for International Development has taken a decision to stop financing of all drug imports to India with immediate effect; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Ayurvedic Research Institutes in New Delhi and Bombay

4401. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals for

setting up of Ayurvedic Institutes in New Delhi and Bombay for conducting research and for disseminating useful and proved information on Ayurveda ; and

(b) if so, the details therof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Four Ayurvedic Research Institutes are proposed to be set up during 1970-71 and 1971-72 in different parts of the country. One of these Institutes is prososed to be established at Delhi. The location of the remaining Institutes will be decided after taking into consideration the requisite facilities, available in various States.

The main aims of the Research Institute are :-

(a) To find out better, cheap and effective remedies for prevention and cure of various ailments ;

(b) to provide trainiug to the technical personnel of various research units functioning under the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy ;

(c) to assess the scientific basis of the 'claims of cure' being made by different individuals and institutions ; and

(d) to assess the scientific basis of the therapies like Panchkarma, Agnikarma Raktmoksana and Jaluka Avacarana which, are known for their efficacy in the treatment of some obstinate diseases. The immediate necessity is to obtain these techniques from the old Ayurvedic Physicians and develop them on proper lines.

Each of the proposed Institutes will consist of the following sections :-

(a) Research Section.

(b) Hospital Section.

(c) Laboratory Section.

(d) Pharmacy Section

(e) Administrative Section.

Provision of Amenities in Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park Colony, Delhi.

4402. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4544 on the 31st August, 1970 regarding taking over of S.P. Mukerjee Park Colony of M. C. D. and state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide all civic amenities to the residents of S. P. Mukerjee Park Colony (approved portion) ;

(b) if so, the time by which these amenities will be provided to the residents of this colony ;

(c) whether Government also propose to provide an approach road from D.E.S.U. Sub-Station, Mukerjee Park to M.C.D. Primary School, in the absence of which the residents are experiencing a great difficulty and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (a) and (b) : The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have decided that building activity in the colony may be allowed and the building plans be entertained after recovery of the development charges. The development charges would include cost of deficiencies of the various services, such as, water supply, sewerage and roads etc. After sufficient development charges have been recovered from the plot holders, the Corporation would undertake to provide these services in the colony.

At present the colony is already electrified and service connections are being given to theprospective consumers on making formal applications and completion

of usual formalities.

(c) The approach road between the electric sub-station and the Municipal Primary School, would also be constructed after sufficient development charges have been collected from the plot holders of the colony.

Overtime allowance to Junior Assistant Engineers in C P.W.D.

4403. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Junior Engineers in C. P. W. D. are not entitled to receive overtime allowance inspite of their work being more than prescribed office hours in the plea that they are supervisory staff ; and

(b) the reason for not allowing overtime allowance to Junior Engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b) Supervisory and field staff are not entitled to overtime allowance according to the instructions issued by Government. In view of this, Junior Engineers (Sectional Officers) in the C. P. W. D., who are essentially supervisory and field staff, are not eligible to the grant of overtime allowance.

Problem of water Logging in Calcutta and its Neighbourhood.

4404. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Ministers held discussions with the representatives of the West Bengal Government about the problem of water-logging in Calcutta and its neighbourhood ;

(b) whether the question of securing a loan by the State Government from the World Bank on the analogy of the Government of Gujarat was also discussed ;

(c) if so, the final outcome of the talks ; and

(d) what Central assistance has been promised for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power on his visit to Calcutta had discussed with the Governor of West Bengal and other officers of the State Government the technical and financial aspects of Flood Control Measures for flood affected areas of West Bengal including the problem of water logging in Calcutta.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) : The discussions mainly revolved around the allocation for Flood Control Sector in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan. It was found that a sum of about Rs. 40 crores would be needed to complete the important Flood Control measures during the Fourth Plan. The Union Minister suggested that the State Government can provide larger allocation in the Flood Control Sector and the Central Government would consider providing matching contribution.

There are 20 schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan in the Calcutta Metropolitan District designed to clear large volume of storm water from Calcutta and its suburbs costing Rs. 2951.44 lakhs. Central assistance to the States for their Plan Schemes is being released on block loan and block grant basis.

Setting up of Monument at Moirang (Manipur)

4405. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

and URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to set up a monument at Moirang in Manipur State, where the first flag of Indian freedom was hoisted and advanced headquarter of the Provisional Government of India under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was set up ;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken ; and

(c) when the monument will be completed and formally opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A library and a museum have been constructed and inaugurated in March 1968. A granite replica of the INA stupa at Singapore has been constructed where the flag of Indian freedom was first hoisted at Moirang.

A pedestal for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose statue is under construction and Netaji's statue is to be installed there in the fourth week of January 1971.

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes in N.D.M.C.

4406. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDARTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reservation is made in services for Scheduled Castes in the New Delhi Municipal Committee ; and

(b) if so, the total number of Scheduled Caste employees, category-wise and their percentage to the total staff in those categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the total number of staff in class I to class IV posts in New Delhi Municipal Committee and the number of scheduled castes amongst them with their percentage is annexed.

Statement

Category	Total No. of employees	No. of Scheduled Caste employees	Percentage
Class I	43	X	X
Class II	104	2	1.92%
Class III	3095	114	3.68%
Class IV (Excluding Sweepers)	1835	232	12.64%
Sweepers/Sewermen	1600	1600	100%

Import of Newsprint by Foreign Embassies

4408. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total quantity of newsprint or other papers imported by the Embassies of USA, USSR,

East Germany, West Germany, Pakistan and China into India during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The information regarding the total quantity of newsprint or other paper imported by the foreign missions in India is not available.

Collection of money from Candidates for their Recruitment in I.A.F.

4409. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Squadron Leader M.D. Mendhekar, Recruiting Officer of the I.A.F. Bangalore collected huge amounts from some candidates on the promise of getting them recruited in I.A.F.;

(b) if so, the total amount recovered from the Recruiting Officer;

(c) whether some other persons were also involved in this connection; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to avoid such happening in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Squadron Leader M.D. Mendhekar, Recruiting Officer of the I.A.F., Bangalore, collected money from several persons on the promise of getting them recruited to the I.A.F. He was tried by a Civil Court and convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000/- or in default thereof to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for a period of six months. There were some civilians also who were involved in this case. They were also convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The following steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such cases :

(i) The tenure of recruiting Staff has been reduced to three years.

(ii) Custody of test papers and other testing material has been entrusted to Station Commanders instead of Recruiting Officers.

(iii) Station Commanders at recruiting centres have been made responsible for rotating test papers and 'select' tests administered to the candidates.

(iv) The Directorate of Psychological Research has been asked to revise test papers and 'select' tests frequently to avoid their being compromised.

Absence of Arab diplomats from Teen Murti House Ceremony on 4.11.70

4410. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Arab diplomats absented en bloc from the Teen Murti House ceremony on the 4th November, 1970, when the President presented the Nehru award to Yehudi Menuhin ;

(b) if so, the reasons for their being absent ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Ambassadors of Algeria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syria intimated that they would not be attending as they might not be back from the function before the time of breaking the Ramzan fast. The Ambassador of U.A.R. intimated that he would not be able to attend because of a previous official appointment. No intimation was received regarding other Arab Heads of Missions. Government is not aware of any decision of Arab diplomats to boycott the ceremony. In view of these facts the question of the reaction of Government does not arise.

Visit by Deputy Minister of External Affairs to Middle East Countries

4411. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Minister for External Affairs recently visited some of the middle-East countries ; and

(b) whether on the conclusion of his tour, he made an assessment of the present situation in West Asia especially arising out of the activities of Palestinian Guerillas and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Deputy Minister of External Affairs visited Iraq, Syria and Cyprus between 12th and 21st September, 1970.

(b) Almost three years after the Security Council Resolution 242 of 22 November, 1967 was passed, the deadlock between opposing forces showed no signs of yielding to any of the peace moves made in the meantime. The Government of India continued to be firmly of the opinion that the implementation of the said Security Council Resolution in all its parts offered the best hope of bringing just and lasting peace to the region.

Supply of U.K. Arms to South Africa

4412. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of U.K. has started trade with South Africa and has entered into a defence agreement with that country ; and

(b) whether Government have protested to the U. K. on this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As far as the Government of India are aware, the Government of U,K. had never stopped trading with South Africa.

Recently the U.K. Government announced its intention to invoke the Simonstown Agreement of 1955 to revive the old collaboration arrangements with the South African regime for "the defence of the sea routes around South Africa."

(b) Government of India have conveyed their strong disapproval of the U.K. Government's intention to resume arms supplies to South Africa.

Settlement of Kachchativu Island Issue

4413. SHRI N. R. LASKAR
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports published recently in Ceylon and India regarding the strong feelings expressed against India in regard to the Kachchativu Island issue ;

(b) if so, the progress made in settling the issue ; and

(c) whether any more delay in settling this will cause great havoc to the relations of both these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the press reports.

(b) and (c). The question of sovereignty over the Island of Kachchativu continues to be the subject of discussions between the Governments of India and Ceylon. As the Hon'ble Member may be aware, both India and Ceylon have expressed their desire to resolve this as well as other allied questions in a spirit of friendly co-operation. The Government of India are confident that the question is unlikely to affect the relations between the

two countries as long as it is considered and resolved in the spirit.

Fertilizer Plant by Zuari-Agro Chemicals Limited in Goa

4414. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rs. 58 crore fertilizers project of Zuari-Agro-Chemicals Limited, Goa which was to be completed in 1972, has not been progressing satisfactorily and will be delayed by another years ;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the Birlas not to delay the setting up of the plant and to adhere to the target date ; and

(c) what assistance Government have agreed to give to complete it by 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) According to the information received from the Company, the construction of the project is progressing according to schedule. No delay is anticipated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No special assistance has been agreed to for the purpose.

Mines owned by M/s. Poddars

4415. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mines owned by M/s. Poddars in Mysore State/and in the rest of India ; and

(b) the capital invested in each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allottees of D.D.A Flats in Naraina Residential Scheme in Delhi

4416. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3913 on the 15th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether some allottees who were allotted D. D. A. flats in second lot in Naraina, Delhi have been granted extension of interest-free period beyond four months whereas in the case of some allottees in other D. D. A. colonies *viz.* Safdarjung, the interest was waived and some allottees were allowed to deposit the amount after several months without interest ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the case of allottees who were allotted flats in the first lot in Naraina and waive penal interest in their case in view of the difficulties faced by them in getting loan from Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority is being asked to reconsider the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Land Requisition for setting up of Hospital in Mohza Govindpur (West Bengal)

4417. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a land measuring about 68.78 acres in Mohza Govindpur P.S. Asansol, District Burdwan, West Bengal, was requisitioned and taken possession the Government of West Bengal in the year 1961 (*vide* Land Acquisition Case No. (5R)/1960-61 of Burdwan, West Bengal) for the purpose of establishment of a hospital;

(b) if so, whether the land has been utilised for the purpose for which it was requisitioned ;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the owners of the land;

(d) if not, whether and crop compensation has been paid to the owners of the land pending payment for the land; and

(e) whether the valuation of land per bigha in that area is four thousand rupees ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Land measuring 68.78 acres was requisitioned in March, 1961 initially for the purpose of establishment of a Hospital under the Health Department of the Govt. of West Bengal. Subsequently, it was decided by the State Govt. to allot 40.32 acres to the Labour Deptt. for construction of a Hospital for E. S. I. personnel, and 27.96 acres to the Housing Deptt. for construction of a Town Ship, Notice under section 4 (1A) of tne West Bengal Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act. 1948 (Act 11 of 1948) had been issued by the State Government on 11.4.1966.

(c) and (d). Estimates in respect of cost of Acquisition and Compensation for the requisition period have since been received by Government and necessary steps for placement of funds at the disposal of the Collector, Burdwan are being taken. Payment will be made to the parties by Collector after placement of funds by the E.S.I. Corporation and the Housing Department, Government of West Bengal.

(e) The estimated approximate cost of Acquisition and compensation for the requisition period as calculated by State Govt. comes to Rs. 1,237/- per bigha.

Sino-India Relations

4418. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China is trying to revive her relations with Russia and strengthening diplomatic ties with Pakistan as indicated by her October day message to Moscow and visit of the President of Pakistan to Peking;

(b) whether after a short lull China has again intensified her attack against India;

(c) if so, the nature of recent criticism against India by China; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India to the Chinese diplomatic overtures to Russia and Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (d). The Government have no comments to offer on China's bilateral relations with other countries.

(b) and (c). China has resumed her anti-Indian propaganda after a short lull. These anti-Indian news items make unjustified allegations about our support to Dalai Lama and our so-called contacts with Taiwan; charge India with 'expansionism' towards Nepal through quotations from Nepalese newspapers on the question of Trade and Transit Treaty and play up news of strikes and demonstrations in India.

Indian Journalists visited F.D.R. and G D.R.

4419. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of Indian Journalists who have visited F. D. R. and GDR on invitations of the Governments of these countries between January 1968 and October, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The information is being collected.

Indian Traders forced to leave Kenya

4420. SHRI D. AMAT ; Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some traders of Indian origin in the Kenya have been asked to close their business and to leave that country; and

(b) if so, the number of such traders and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In June, 1970, the Government of Kenya announced that with immediate effect non-citizen traders who earlier had been issued with short-term trading licences to enable them to wind up their business by a certain date would not be accorded any extensions and that they would be required to close down their business on the expiry of their current licences. Government are not aware of any orders requiring the affected persons to leave the country.

(b) It is estimated that about 300 traders of Indian origin who are not cirtizens of Kenya are likely to be affected by this announcement. The majority of these persons are British passport holders.

The Government of Kenya have taken these measures in their sovereign right in accordance with their declared policy of Africanisation of trade and commerce.

Those affected traders of Indian origin who wish to come to India for permanent settlement will be accorded liberal Customs and Import Trade Control concessions by the Government of India.

Ousting of Indians from Libya

4421. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether 12 Indians drawing high salaries have been ousted from Libya; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Head of state of Libya, Col. Muammerel Qathafi, said in a speech on

September 5 1970 in Benghazi that 735 foreigners holding senior position in Libya have had their contracts terminated; this included 12 Indians. According to the latest information available with Government, 11 Indians emloyed by the Libyan Government, have had their contract terminated so far.

(b) The replacement of foreigners by Libyan nationals is a part of the Arabisation policies of the Libyan Government. It would not be proper for Government to take any formal measures in this regard since there is nothing to suggest that Indians in particular are being discriminated against.

Invitation to Indians sent by Chinese Embassy in New Delhi

4422. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the invitations to Indians by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi as a rule have to be routed through his Ministry;

(b) whether this rule is being strictly adhered to by the Chinese Embassy and if not, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Statesman* of the 25th September, 1970 in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The requirement of routing invitations to non-diplomats through the Ministry of External Affairs is only designed to ensure proper security for the Chinese Embassy. Necessary steps are taken to screen non-diplomatic invitees before entry into Chinese Embassy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Export of Surgical Tools to U.S.S.R.

4423. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) wheter U. S. S. R. has placed an order for surgical tools from India; and

(b) whether any agreement has been signed and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes. USSR has placed a firm order for 2,57,000 instruments of 15 types worth Rs. 23,96,100/- to be delivered during the period January-April, 1971. A contract has been signed to this affect on the 18th November, 1970. This is in addition to the order for 2,47,800 instruments of the value of Rs. 21,61,155 which has already been executed two months ahead of the schedule in the current year.

Export of Products of Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras to Countries other than U.S.S.R.

4424. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Surgical Instruments Plant at Madras has also exported its products to countries other than USSR;

(b) whether in view of the large orders obtained by this Plant, Government are considering to enlarge this plant; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. This unit has also exported some of its products to other countries viz. Burma, Nairobi, Syria, Lebonan, Uganda, Ceylon Jordan, United Arab Republic, West Germany and Belgium.

(b) No. The present capacity of the plant is considered adequate to cope with the export orders.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Ammunition Steel Plants

4425. SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to develop ammunition steel plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial implication of the proposed projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Goverment have accepted the necessity to set up an Alloy & Special Steels Plant at Kanpur in the Defence sector.

(b) The Plant will have a production capacity of about 16,400 tonnes per year of finished sections such as billets, small and medium sections, sheets, strips etc. The Plant is likely to be set up about in five years from its sanction.

(c) The expenditure on the proposed Plant will be of the order of Rs. 40 crores.

Crisis in Coal Industries due to Steel Scarcity

4426. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coal industry is facing a virtual steel famine;

(b) whether structurals steel-flats sheets and rounds have practically vanished from the open market and a black market in these materials has cropped up in the Jharia Coal field;

(c) whether it has been alleged that several Calcutta and Dhanbad iron and steel agencies are involved in this racket; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) There is scarcity of all categories of steel at present and all industries have been affected. The coal industry has also complained that it has been affected by the shortage.

(b) to (d). Government have no such information. There is at present no statutory price fixed for steel. Distribution procedure of iron and steel has already been streamlined and the scope for leakage to the open market has been considerably reduced. To meet the present scarcity situation, import of steel materials has been liberalised through actual User licences. Consumers can freely apply for import of certain categories of steel, which are in short supply, to the extent of 50% of their last year's consumption. Besides, large qunitities of scarce items like plate, Sheets and tinplates are being imported through Hindustan Steel Ltd. for distribution to priority

consumers. In addition, considerable quantities of CRCA sheets, M.S. Plates, HR coils, etc. are being imported against export of pig iron worth over Rs. 5 crores to Japan.

Export of Washing Coal

4427. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has started export of washing coal; and

(b) if so, to which countries and the amount earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes. On a trial basis.

(b) Japan only. The amount earned, so far, as foreign exchange is about $151,000 (Rs. 11,32,500.00).

Aid to Nepal

4428. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India had talks with the Nepalese officials for deciding the quantum of India's assistance to Nepal for the implementation of Nepal's Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the final decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

C.B.I. Inquiry Against Managing Director F.A.C.T.

4429. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of investigation has submitted its report on the enquiry into the charges against the Managing Director, Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited; and

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rebel Nagas trying to sneak into Nagaland

4430. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 500 rebel Nagas who are trying to sneak into Nagaland are reported to have downed their tents in the Kachin area, north of Burma;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government; and

(c) the steps taken to check their entry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen newspaper reports to this effect. There is, however,

no evidence to substantiate these reports, though there are indications that some remnants of erstwhile Naga gangs are still in Burma and trying to gain entry into India.

(c) The State Government and the Security Forces have been able to prevent clandestine traffic across the border. Their work has been greatly facilitated by speedier intelligence and the cooperation of the villagers.

Raising of Marriageable age limit

4432. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the marriageable age in India;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have also been consulted; and

(c) if so, their reaction and Governments decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The question of raising the legal age of marriage has been under consideration of the Government. The State Governments have also been consulted and most of them are in favour of raising the present minimun age limits. The matter is being further considered in the light of the views of the State Governments and the public.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant at Bhatinda (Punjab)

4433. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up fertilizer plant at Bhatinda (Punjab) in collaboration with Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : The revised proposal for setting up of a fertilizer plant in Bhatinda/Sirhind was received towards the end of October, 1970 from the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation. The proposal is being examined.

Rights of Compensation to East Pakistan Refugees

4434. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the statement made by the State Minister of Rehabilitation on the floor of the House on 12th November, 1970, Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact exists and question of paying compensation to East Pakistan Refugees does not arise;

(b) whether according to this pact, East Pakistan minorities could sell or transfer their properties and remit the sale proceed to India if they so liked and had also freedom of movement between East Pakistan and India;

(c) whether conditions are being completely nullified by Pakistan minorities and refugees have been seized;

(d) whether benefit of Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact is completely denied to either refugees from East Pakistan or Minorities living there; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to make a fresh re-appraisal about the desirability of conceeding rights of compensation to East Pakistan refugees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The exact statements of the Minister of State for Rehabilitation are available in the records of the House.

(b) Under the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, the minorities were guaranteed "complete equality of citizenship irrespective of religion a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country, freedom of occupation, speech and worship subject to law and morality".

(c) & (d). The Government of Pakistan have, by and large, failed to fulfil their solemn obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement in various respects.

(e) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government at present.

Malle's film shown in Foreign Countries

4435. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries where the Louis Malle's film (by the B.B.C. depicting life in West Bengal) has been exhibited on national T.V. net works; and

(b) government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). France, United Kingdom, Norway, Federal Republic of Germany and Austria, according to our information. In each case we have objected to its screening.

Indo-British Discussion about B.B.C.

4436. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting met recently Mr. Anthony Royle, the British Under Secretary of State at his foreign Office in London;

(b) if so, whether they discussed the British Broadcasting Corporation dispute; and;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They discussed matters of common interest, including, *inter alia*, the B.B.C.

(c) It is not customary to reveal details of such confidential discussions.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी

4437. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की बहुत कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बेरोजगार डाक्टरों को उपरोक्त स्थानों पर खपाने का कोई प्रस्ताव

सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अस्पतालों में विशेषकर यदि प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र को भी जोड़ा जाये तो डाक्टरों की कमी है। इस समय लगभग 400 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बिना डाक्टरों के हैं और बहुत से अन्य स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में दो डाक्टरों के स्थान पर एक ही डाक्टर है। जिला, उप-डिविजिनल तथा ताल्लुक/तहसील अस्पतालों में भी डाक्टरों की कमी है विशेषतया जिला अस्पतालों में विशेषज्ञों की।

(ख) और (ग). क्योंकि डाक्टरों की आम तौर पर कमी है इसलिए बेरोजगारी होनी ही नहीं चाहिए। तथापि डाक्टरों की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य न करने की इच्छा के कारण सम्भव है चिकित्सा स्नातकों को शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार पाने में कुछ कठिनाई हो। ग्रामीण अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों में कार्य करने के हेतु डाक्टरों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। परिचर्याओं में विशेष भत्ते के रूप में वृद्धि करने पर्याप्त पेयजल व्यवस्था से युक्त रहने तथा कार्य करने के स्थान की सुविधाएं देने, सफाई की व्यवस्था करने तथा सभी मौसमों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों अथवा उप-केन्द्रों को जाने वाली सड़कों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है। स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास एवं नगर विकास मंत्री जी ने भी देश के डाक्टरों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने की अपील की है।

सीमा सड़क संगठन में इंजीनियरों की कमी

*4438. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या सीमा सड़क संगठन में इन्जीनियरों की अत्यन्त कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बेरोजगार इन्जीनियरों को उन जगहों नियुक्ति करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). सीमा क्षेत्रों में काम के गुणरूप और जलवायु की स्थितियों के कारण वहां क्षति संपात कुछ अधिक्य की ओर रहती है। 30 सितम्बर 1970 तक कमी 10 प्रतिशत स्तर की थी। कमी को पूरा करने के लिए यू० पी० एस० सी० को अधियाचना किए गए हैं।

Expenditure on Ministers Bungalows and their Servant Quarters

4439. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount spent on Ministers Bungalows and their servants quarters in the last two years, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The required information is given below :

		Rs.
1968-69	...	14,91,527
1969-70	...	13,83,882

उत्तरी वियतनाम का शिष्टमण्डल

4440. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी वियतनाम का एक शिष्ट मंडल भारत में दृश्यावलोकन के लिए आया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस शिष्टमण्डल के नेता श्री ट्रानडंग खो ने गत 25 अक्तूबर को जालन्धर में एक प्रेस सम्मेलन में यह कहा था कि उनका देश पंचशील के आधार पर भारत और चीन के बीच विवाद को सुलझाने में सहायता कर सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) विश्व शांति परिषद की अध्यक्षीय समिति की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए उत्तर वियतनाम से एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल हाल में भारत आया था ।

(ख) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अखबारी खबरें देखी हैं ।

(ग) सरकार का मत है कि भारत तथा चीन के बीच सम्बन्धों में सुधार मुख्य रूप से द्विपक्षीय समस्या है ।

Manufacture of Civilian Aircraft during Fourth Plan

4441. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration for the manufacture of civilian aircraft during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have been manufacturing the "Pushpak" aircraft for civil flying clubs and the transport aircraft HS-748 which are in use with the Indian Airlines. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are also undertaking the design and development of an Agricultural aircraft.

Rehabilitation of Indians Driven away from Nepal

*4442. DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that tens of thousands of Indian people have been driven away from Nepal during the last few years;

(b) what measures Government have taken to rehabilitate them; and

(c) whether about two thousands of the above mentioned people have been living a miserable life near Nichlaul in Gorakhpur District and no care has been taken by Government to rehabilitate them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government is aware that about 3000 people of Indian origin have been evicted from the Kanchanpur District of Nepal and are at present residing in the Kheri District of U.P. A smaller group of about 150 persons of Indian origin who had been working as landless agricultural labourers in the Nawal-Parasi District of Nepal returned to India earlier this year and are now residing near Nichlaul, District Gorakhpur. At present some of

these landless labourers are reported to be working on the Pathlahawa canal while the others have settled down on farms within Indian territory. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Nepal.

Shri Jagmohan Singh in Pak Jail

4443. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a boy, Shri Jagmohan Singh of 17 years of age is in Sialkot (Pakistan) Jail;

(b) if so, when Government received the letter for the first time from his parents and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether this boy has not been released in spite of the expiry of his term of punishment by the Pakistani authorities; and

(d) how many letters have been written by Government to the Pakistan Government in this connection and on which dates; and what is the reply of the Pakistan Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Shri Jagmohan Singh is reported to be under detention in Pakistan, according to the information given by his mother as well as the press in India. However, the Pakistan Govenment has not sent any reply to our queries in this behalf.

(b) 15th April, 1969.

Every possible effort is being made for the early release and repatriation of Shri Jagmohan Singh from Pakistan through our High Commission at Islamabad.

(c) we have not yet received any information from the Pakistan Government.

(d) Our High Commission at Islamabad have so far written to the Pakistan Government 12 letters on 18.4.1969, 4.6.1969, 29.7.1969, 23.8.1969, 23.9.1969, 29.10.1969, 16.1.1970, 9.4.1970, 6.5.1970, 10.6.1970, 1.9.1970 and 2.11.1970 respectively.

No reply has been received so far.

डाक्टरों की कमी के कारण परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

4444. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :**
श्री शंकर राव माने :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डाक्टरों की कमी होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या डाक्टरों की कमी के कारण परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए डाक्टरों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) चौथी योजना के अन्त तक डाक्टरों और महिला डाक्टरों की अनुमानित आवश्यकता क्रमशः 22293 और 8506 होगी। इस समय 3322 डाक्टर और 2727 महिला डाक्टर कार्य कर रहे है।

(ख) और (ग). आशा है कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम कुल मिला कर पुरुष डाक्टरों

को अपेक्षित संख्या में नियुक्त कर लेगा, यद्यपि महिला डाक्टरों की कमी बनी रहेगी। जब तक महिला डाक्टर उपलब्ध नही होती हैं तब तक पुरुष डाक्टरों को नियुक्त किया जाता रहेगा जिससे कि कार्य में रुकावट न पड़े। डाक्टरों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

1—चौथी योजना में 10 मेडिकल कालेज और खोले जाएंगे।

2—चिकित्सा छात्राओं को 100 रुपये प्रति मास की छात्रवृत्ति इस शर्त पर दी जाती है कि वे परीक्षा पास करने के पश्चात् उतने समय तक परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में कार्य करेंगी जितने समय तक उन्होंने छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त की है।

3—डाक्टरों की कमी महसूस करते हुए राज्यों में कार्य करने के लिए आकर्षक वेतन के सहित डाक्टरों का एक केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन दल गठित किया गया है।

4—ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने के लिए डाक्टरों को आकर्षित करने हेतु आवासीय और कार्य करने की सुविधाएं तथा अन्य प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

5—ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी को आंशिक रूप से पूरा करने के विचार से नगरीय क्षेत्रों के डाक्टरों की सहायता से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सभी जिलों में सचल सेवा एकांश स्थापित किये गए हैं।

6—ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेष सेवा शिविर आयोजित किए जाते हैं जहां विभिन्न चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं के डाक्टरों की सहायता प्राप्त की जाती है।

7—परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रेरणा और सेवा सम्बन्धी कार्य करने के इच्छुक निजी चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों, जिनमें होम्योपैथी और स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के व्यवसायी भी शामिल हैं, के सहयोग के लिए सूची तैयार की जा रही है।

8—अनुभवी और इच्छुक नर्सों को आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण देने के पश्चात जहां सम्भव होता है, डाक्टरों के निरीक्षण में लूप पहनाने के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम से लाभ उठाने वाली ग्राम्य जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता

4445. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्राम्य जनता का कितने प्रतिशत भाग परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों से लाभ उठा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० ल० मूर्ति) : 1966 से जबसे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को तेज किया गया था, 1969-70 (सम्मिलित) तक लगभग 7.7 प्रतिशत प्रजननशील आयु-वर्ग के ग्रामीण दम्पतियों को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया जा चुका है। परिवार नियोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत नस-बन्दी, लूप और अन्य तरीकों की

प्रगति का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—4566/70]

Representation of President of Foreign Correspondents' Association regarding British Broadcasting Corporation

4446. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Foreign Press Correspondents' Association in New Delhi has protested to the Government of India against the closing down of the office of the British Broadcasting Corporation and the cancellation of accreditation of their correspondents ; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). On August 23, 1970 the President of the Foreign Press Correspondents' Association addressed a letter on this subject to the Foreign Minister. Soon after this lettet was written, the Association elected a new President and new Executive Committee. This matter has been discussed with them and no further action is necessary.

Demonstration by residents of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi

4447. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 2,000 residents of kotla Mubarakapur of South Delhi staged a demonstration recently in front of his residence and demanded better living conditions ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide basic amenities to the residents of Kotla Mubarakpur ; and

(c) if so, by what time these amenities would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A number of people had gathered but it cannot be stated whether they were all residents of South Delhi ;

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Authority is preparing a detailed redevelopment plan of the Kotla Mubarakpur area. In the meanwhile, the Authority has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs on provision of community facilities in the area. No target date for provision of amenities can be fixed. However, the Authority is proceeding with the matter expeditiously .

Ministerial level meeting with Pakistan on Farakka Barrage issue

4448. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of Pakistan's broadcast on the 12th November, 1970 that India was not replying to Pakistan's communications regarding holding of a ministerial level meeting on the Farakka Barrage issue ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would throw light on Pakistan's comment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a Propagandist move by Pakistan.

P.M's visit of France

4449. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister met the French President on the 12th November 1970, in Paris;

(b) if so, whether any international problems were discussed between the two;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the outcome of the discussion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is not customary to disclose the details of discussions between Heads of State and Heads of Government.

Curb on Black-Marketing in bricks in Delhi

4450. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a complaint from the Delhi Co-operative House Building Societies Federation against the Delhi Administration for its failure to check 'black-marketing' in bricks;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the black-marketeers;

(c) whether Government propose to issue licences freely for new brick kilns to individuals, Co-operatives and others to break the monopoly of the existing kiln owners; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No. such complaint has been received by Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The policy of Delhi Administration is to encourage opening of new brick kilns and to issue licences in this behalf freely to all applicants, individuals, Cooperatives, or other concerns, subject of course, to the fulfilment of the requirements of the Delhi Brick Fields Rules.

(d) Does not arise.

Chinese support to Pakistan on Kashmir

4451. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has again supported Pakistan on Kashmir and the Ganga waters issue in a joint communique issued at the end of President Yahya Khan's five-day visit; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On Kashmir, the relevant portion of the Sino-Pak Joint Communique of November 14, 1970 says :

> "Warmly praising the determination and courage that the people of Pakistan had consistently displayed in safeguarding their national integrity, the Chinese side reiterated its firm support to the people of

Pakistan in their struggle for the defence of national independence and against all forms of outside aggression or foreign interference and to the Kashmiri people in their just struggle for their right of self-determination. The Chinese side noted with interest the recent offer made by the President of Pakistan on the withdrawal of troops with a view to enabling the people of Jammu and Kashmir to freely exercise their right of self-determination, and considered it worthy of the support of the people of various countries. The Pakistan side expressed thanks for China's support."

On Ganga water, the same communique says :

"The President apprised the Chinese leaders of the dispute over the distribution of the Ganges waters. The Chinese side appreciated Pakistan's stand for peaceful solution of this question and hoped for an early settlement of this dispute."

(b) This is a further example of the opportunistic collaboration between Pakistan and China, but no such attempt can alter the basic facts of the situation.

Amendment of rules regarding allotment of houses built under the Industrial Housing Scheme of Kanpur

4452. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) Whether the Labour Colonies constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme, Kanpur were occupied by nearly 4,000 Defence workers and other Central Government employees;

(b) whether the Defence Ministry h asked his Ministry to amend the Rules to include the Defence and Central Government employees also; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the abnormal delay in taking a final action to this effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in August, 1970, 2838 Defence employees and 399 other Central Government employees were in occupation of houses built under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme at Kanpur.

(b) and (c). A suggestion that the Defence employees should be categorised as "industrial employees" for the purpose of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme was made by the Defence Ministry. It has not been found possible to accept it, since the Scheme is meant only for such industrial workers as fall within the meaning of section 2 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and persons employed in mines other than coal and mica mines within the meaning of section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. Extension of the scope of the Scheme to any other category of persons have adverse repercussions.

Surplus Staff I.G.S. (NI)

4453. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 46 Viewers in I.G.S. (NI) New Delhi have been declared surplus in November, 1970;

(b) if so, whether no supervisory staff or officers have been declared surplus ;

(c) if so, whether there had been no fall in work-load; and

(d) if so, the reasons for declaring surplus of these viewers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some supervisory staff i.e., Foreman/Assistant Foreman and Supervisor Technical have become surplus to the establishment, but have been adjusted against alternative vacancies either in the same establishment or in other establishments under the Directorate General of Inspection.

(c) No, Sir. Actually there has been reduction in workload in IGS, New Delhi.

(d) The Viewers concerned have been declared surplus on account of reduction in the establishment on the basis of the result of examination of the establishment by Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

Setting up of Polyster Fibre Plant in U.P.

4454. SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Polyster Fibre Plant in U.P. has since been established;

(b) if so, its employment potential; and

(c) when the production is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) An industrial licence has been issued for a polyster fibre plant to be located at Ghaziabad in U. P. This plant is still to go into production.

(b) It is expected to employ 321 persons.

(c) By the end of 1972.

जनकपुरी कालोनी, दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक अस्पताल और औषधालय खोलना

4455. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित जनकपुरी कालोनी एशिया में सबसे बड़ी कालोनी है परन्तु वहां निवासियों के लिए कई मीलों तक कोई अस्पताल अथवा औषधालय नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का वहां कोई सार्वजनिक अस्पताल अथवा औषधालय खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० वृ० मूर्ति) : (क) जनकपुरी आवासिक योजना के अन्तर्गत उसके पूर्ण विकास होने पर लगभग 90,000 व्यक्तियों को बसाने का प्रस्ताव है। यह दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की एक प्रमुख परियोजना है। इस योजना में लगभग 18 एकड़ जमीन का एक टुकड़ा अस्पताल के लिए आरक्षित किया गया है। अनेक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के लिए भूमि दिल्ली के वृहद् आयोजन में दिए गए मानकों के अनुसार समाज केन्द्रों, जिला केन्द्रों अथवा आवासिक

आयोजना क्षेत्र केन्द्रों में आरक्षित की जा रही है।

नांगल राया में एक केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय चल रहा है और जनकपुरी के सी-3, सी-5ए, सी-5बी, सी-6बी और डी ब्लाकों में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इस औषधालय से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन शीघ्र ही तिहाड़ के नजदीक हरि नगर में एक 64 पलंगों वाला अस्पताल खोल रहा है। यह स्थान भी जनकपुरी बस्ती के नजदीक है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जनकपुरी कालोनी दिल्ली में औषधालय खोलने के लिए वहां के निवासियों द्वारा ज्ञापन

4456. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनकपुरी के ब्लाक सी-5 और सी-3 के निवासियों से इस आशय का ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है कि जनकपुरी के ब्लाक डी० में स्थापित किए गए औषधालय से उन्हें भी लाभ उठाने दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) पंखा रोड निवासी कल्याण संघ से एक पत्र स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय में 8-7-1970 को प्राप्त हुआ था और जनकपुरी बस्ती के सी-3, सी-5ए और सी-5 बी ब्लाकों में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों का एक प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय के एक अधिकारी से मिला था और उसने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि इन तीन ब्लाकों को नांगल राया स्थित केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय (सं० 58) के अन्तर्गत लाया जाय।

(ख) सी० 3, सी० 5 ए और सी० 5 बी ब्लाकों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय, नांगल राया (सं 58) के अन्तर्गत लाया जा चुका है।

जनकपुरी बस्ती दिल्ली के निवासियों द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

4457. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने 30 अगस्त, 1970 को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित बस्ती जनकपुरी का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जनकपुरी के निवासियों ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस सम्बन्ध में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) ज्ञापन में उठायी गयी बातें मुख्यतया पानी, बिजली आदि जैसी मूल सुविधाओं की

व्यवस्था न होने तथा घटिया निर्माण कार्य से संबंधित हैं।

स्थिति यह है कि पानी की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है। दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों ने इसे लोगों की खपत के योग्य प्रमाणित किया है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा उन मकानों में अंदरूनी तारों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है जिन्होंने दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के पास बिजली के लिए धन भी जमा करा दिया है। अवरोधन ने बिजली की व्यवस्था का कार्य पहले ही आरंभ कर दिया है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सीवर का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है। प्राधिकरण ने यह सूचित किया है कि मकानों की संरचना सुदृढ़ है। आवंटियों द्वारा निर्माण में बतायी गई छोटी-छोटी खराबियों को ठीक किया जा रहा है।

Profits earned and losses suffered by Neyveli Lignite Corporation

4458. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has earned any profit since its commissioning and if so, the amount of profits, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for the cumulative loss of Rs. 23.89 crores suffered by the Corporation upto 1969-70; and

(c) whether the project has suffered in any time due to labour troubles, riots etc., and if so, the number of such strikes, mandays lost, year-wise since its inception, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOWDHARY) : (a) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 22 lakhs in the year 1965-66 only.

(b) The Corporation has been sustaining losses mainly due to non-availability of requisite quantities of lignite to operate different consuming units at optimum levels and also owing to operational and process difficulties in the Fertilizer Plant.

(c) Employees of the Corporation resorted to strike in July 1967 and May 1970. Details are as under :-

Period	*Mandays Lost*	*Reasons*
(i) From 10 P. M. on 17th July 1967 and ending with 6 A.M. on 19th July 1967.	19639	The inability of the management of the Corporation to concede in full demands of the workers in regard to Bonus, leave, Dearness Allowance and certain other amenities.
(ii) From 12 midnight of 1/2.5.1970 to 6 A.M. on 6.5.1970.	68800	No charter of demands as such was served on the management. The workers sought revision of certain terms and conditions of the Wage Settlement arrived at with the management on 20.3.70.

Opening of Sainik School/Recruitment centres at Cooch-Behar or Hashimara

4459. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to start one Sainik school either at Cooch-Behar or at Hashimara, where large number of troops are posted;

(b) in view of the fact that the people of North Bengal do not get adequate facilities for recruitment in the Army, whether his Ministry along with the proposal for a Sainik school, will also consider opening up of more Recruitment Centres in District headquarters of North Bengal districts as has been done in the village areas of Punjab and Haryana; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to start a Sainik School at Cooch-Bihar or at Hashimara. There is already a Sainik School in West Bengal at Purulia. A Sainik School is started on the basis of proposals received from the State Government. No such proposals have been received from the State Government of West Bengal. The Branch Recruiting Office at Jalpaiguri attends to the districts of Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. The Recruiting Officers have instructions to go out in the interior of their areas. The existing arrangements of recruitment for North Bengal are adequate. No Recruiting Offices have been set up in the village areas of Punjab and Haryana.

Reopening of Foreign Cultural Centres in India

4460. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of the review of the cases, Government have since permitted foreign Embassies to reopen their Cultural Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the number of the foreign embassies have been permitted to reopen their Cultural Centres; and

(c) the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Cultural Centres of foreign Missions are being permitted as branches of the Missions only in places where these Missions have diplomatic or consular representation.

The question of reopening Cultural Centres in other places as branches of foreign Missions does not arise.

The details of the proposed framework for the review and regulation of foreign Cultural Centres which are not branches of foreign Missions are being worked out.

Indian girls, working as Nuns in Rome

4461. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had instructed their Ambassador in Rome to look into the complaints about 'Nun running' by Indian girls in Italy;

(b) if so, whether any report has been received from our embassy in Rome;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government have made similar inquiries from other embassies

also where such activities are being carried on by the foreign missionaries and;

(e) If so, the details of the reports received ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. Our Embassy in Rome and in the other European capitals concerned were instructed to look into the condition of Indian girls living and working in convents and other religious institutions.

(b) and (c). Though some reports have been received from our European Missions concerned, the comprehensive inquiry in this matter announced in a statement to the House on 26th August, 1970, is still in progress.

Switch over to work in Hindi in the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development

4462. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the official work relating to the switch over to Hindi from English is being retarded in the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development;

(b) whether this work has been transferred from one section to the other twice in the last two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Yes. The implementation of Hindi work which was dealt with since the beginning in one of the Administration Sections was for a short period dealt with in the Coordination Section. It is now being performed in the Hindi Cell under the Hindi Officer. This change has been made in the best interest of the work.

पाकिस्तानी जेलों में बन्द जवान और अधिकारी

4463. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1965 के भारत पाकिस्तान विवाद के दौरान लापता बताये गए अधिकतर जवान और सैनिक अधिकारी इस समय भी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में बन्द हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनमें मेजर जगदीश चन्द्र वर्मा भी हैं; और

(ग) उनकी रिहाई के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1965 में भारत पाक युद्ध में गुम कहे गए कोई जवान/सैनिक अफसर पाकिस्तान की जेलों में बन्द नहीं हैं ।

(ख) सेना द्वारा की गई जांच के अनुसार मेजर जगदीश चन्द्र वर्मा निधन को प्राप्त हो चुके माने गए हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

न्यूजीलैंड से कैंबरा जेट विमानों की खरीद

4464. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :
श्री सं० कुम्भू :

क्या प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत को 10 कैन्बरा जेट विमान सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार न्यूजीलैंड सरकार से किसी सौदे को अन्तिम रूप दे रही है;

(ख) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के विशेषज्ञ इस व्यापार के विरुद्ध थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). कैन्बरा स्क्वाड्न की रखरखाव की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए, विशेषज्ञों की सलाह पर न्यूज़ीलैंड सरकार से 10 कैन्बरा विमान खरीदे गए है।

Clothing charge of Sainik school Kapurthala

4465. SHRI A SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sainik School, Kapurthala charges Rs. 300 in the first year and Rs. 150 for every subsequent year for each student as clothing charges;

(b) if so, the total amount collected (including the amount realised from disposal of old and condemned dress) and the amount actually spent under this head during the last 3 years, yearwise;

(c) whether the clothings issued to students out of the aforesaid charges are treated as school property and withdrawn at the time of the discharge of the students; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite particulars are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The school dress has so far been considered as school property, and withdrawn from the students when they leave school. But the question whether the students may be allowed to retain their dress when they leave school is under consideration.

Statement

	Year 1967	Year 1968-69 (for sixteen months).	Year 1969-70
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total amount received on account of clothing fee.	97,575.00	1,06,940.00	93,545.00
Total amount received on account of sale of old & condemned dresses.	2,510.00	1,235.00	No sale
Total :	1,00,085.00	1,08,175.00	93,545.00
Total amount spent on account of clothing.	64,949.50	55,017.53	68,790.51
Total amount spent on account of washing.	21,371.65	28,357.87	21,516.65
	86,321.15	83,375.40	90,307.16

Teaching of biology to students of Kapurthala

4466. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sainik School, Karnal has prescribed biology as a subject from sixth class onwards;

(b) whether Sainik School, Kapurthala has no arrangements to teach biology to the students reading in sixth to eighth classes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes. Sir, Biology is taught as a part of general science from Classes VI to VIII and as an elective subject from Classes IX to XI in Sainik School, Karnal.

(b) Yes, Sir, Biology is taught in Sainik School, Kapurthala as a part of General Science from Classes VI to VIII.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Residential ploto to members of Parliament in Delhi

4467. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have applied for allotment of residential plots in Delhi;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) the list of those who have been allotted such plots; and

(d) the members who have been refused plots and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 129.

(c) The required information is given in the Statement.

(d) No Member of Parliament has been refused a plot.

Statement

1. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria.
2. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.
3. Shri K. N. Tewari.
4. Shri R. K. Poddar.
5. Shri P. C. Mitra.
6. Shri M. Asad Madani.
7. Shri P. L. Barupal.
8. Shri O. P. Tyagi.
9. Shri V. T. Nagpure.

Refusal of permission to a Pakistani Helicopter carrying relief supplies to East Pakistan

4468. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have refused permission to a Pakistani Helicopter carrying relief supplies from West Pakistan to East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मूलचंद खैराती लाल अस्पताल, लाजपत नगर नई दिल्ली

4469. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास**,मन्त्री मूलचन्द खैराती लाल अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में 10 अगस्त, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2137 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी जानकारी अब तक प्राप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क)जी हां

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया है । देखिये संख्या LT-4517 /70]

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ, नई दिल्ली

4470. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री 6 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5283 के उत्तर के संबंध यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली ने पट्टे की शर्त 'ए' (*) का उल्लंघन करते हुए भूमि का उपयोग उस कार्य के लिए नहीं किया है जिस प्रयोजन के लिए वह दी गई थी तथा उस पर मकानों, गोदामों, डेरी आदि का निर्माण किया गया है तथा उन्हें किराये पर उठा दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त संघ के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों में दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार उपर्युक्त संघ वर्ष 1963-64 से डा० भगवानदास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट को उसकी भूमि तथा इमारत के किराये तथा टूट-फूट के लिए प्रति वर्ष 10,000 से 12,000 रुपये तक अदा करता रहा है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त संघ ने उक्त भूमि के हस्तांतरण के लिये पत्र संख्या एल० एण्ड डी० ओ० पी० एस० 11987 दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 1970 के अनुसार 'अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र' प्राप्त कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त संघ द्वारा किये गये विश्वासघात के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर-विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) परिसरों का कुछ भाग अस्पताल के अलावा दूसरे उद्देश्य के लिये उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है । तथापि संघ ने अब परिसरों को डाक्टर भगवान दास मिमोरियल ट्रस्ट को आवंटन करने के लिए भारत सरकार को वापिस दे दिया है, किन्तु सम्पत्ति अभी मिमोरियल ट्रस्ट को आवंटित नहीं की गयी है ।

(ख) सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, हां, 1 अप्रैल, 1969 को भूमि तथा विकास अधिकारी द्वारा भगवान दास

मिमोरियल ट्रस्ट को सूचित किया गया था कि सरकार को परिसरों के ट्रस्ट को आवंटन करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर (क) में कहा गया है, परिसर सरकार को सौंप दिए गये हैं तथा उन को नेत्र सुधार संघ द्वारा किसी अन्य पक्ष को हस्तान्तरित नहीं किया गया है।

ENT Specialist for General Hospital Imphal

4471. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 926 on the 16th November, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the ENT Specialist so selected by the UPSC for the post in General Hospital, Imphal was supposed to join the post sometime in the month of October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reason for his not joining till date ;

(c) whether under such circumstances, the Government of Manipur have written to the Ministry for ad-hoc appointment of a local E. N. T. Master of Surgery to the post ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The ENT Specialist selected by the UPSC was offered the post on the 16th November, 1970. He has communicated his acceptance of the post and is expected to join shortly after he has been examined by a Medical Board.

(c) and (d). The Government of Manipur have forwarded an application of a local E. N. T. Specialist for appointment to the post of E. N. T. Specialist, Lamphelpat, Manipur on ad-hoc basis and the matter is receiving attention. The local candidate will be considered for ad-hoc appointment provided the U. P. S. C. nominee does not join the post.

Post of Chief T. B. Officer Manipur

4472. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (b) and (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 2175 on the 10th August, 1970 regarding the post of Chief T. B. Officer, Manipur and state :

(a) whether the advertisement for the post was published in daily papers or journals ;

(b) if so, the names of the daily papers or journals and the particular dates on which the advertisement was made ;

(c) whether the duties as referred to in the reply given to parts (b) and (c) are given in the Advertisement itself ;

(d) if not, whether they are drawn up later on ; and

(e) the number of applicants who took part in the interview held by the Union Public Service Commission and the date of interview ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The advertisement containing the post of Chief T. B. Officer, Manipur, was published in the daily newspapers on the 6th July, 1963. The names of the newspapers in which the advertisement appeared are not readily available.

(c) and (d). The age limit and essential qualifications prescribed for the post, and not the duties attached thereto, are published in the advertisement for posts. The duties and all other relevant details of the post are drawn up simultaneously and are embodied in the statement of "Information for Candidates", a copy of which is supplied by the U. P. S. C. to each intending candidate, along with the prescribed application form.

(e) Six candidates applied for the above post in response to the Commission's advertisement, out of which three were summoned for interview on the 7th October, 1963. Two candidates appeared for the interview and one of them was selected and recommended by the Commission for appointment to the post.

Calcutta's Salt Lake Area Plots in West Bengal

4473. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred till date on account of the reclamation of Calcutta's Salt Lake area;

(b) the number of plots for residential purposes ready to be handed over to the buyers, the cost of reclamation per Kottah of land and the price at which the same is being sold to the buyers;

(c) the number of plots already booked by the buyers and the total amount of money deposited by the buyers with the Government of West Bengal;

(d) the qualifications of persons to be eligible to buy these plots and the basis of selection of buyers; and

(e) whether there is lack of enthusiasm among the people to buy residential plots in Calcutta Salt Lake area; and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENP (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (e). The infomation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Value of Weapons Suppied to India by USA and U.S.S.R.

4474 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of various types of weapons supplied to India by U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. during last three years ending 30th October, 1970; and

(b) the estimated value of the weapons supplied to Pakistan by U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) It is not in the public interest to furnish the information.

(b) A statement has been laid on the Table of the House on the 9th November 1970 by the Minister of External Affairs giving details of the arms supply to Pakistan by USA and USSR.

Fall in Defence Production

4475. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the defedce production in the country has fallen considerably due to the acute shortage of steel in the country and also due to the fact that some of the industrial units offering extra capacity to defence diverted to their own uses ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There has been a general adverse effect on a large sector of defence production, paricularly in the Ordnance Factories, in varying proportions due to shortage of steel:

(b) Steps to procure suitable steel available in the country and to import certain other types of non-available steel are being taken.

Quarters of Key personnel

4476. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent a scheme to all Government Offices to forward the names of the employees who are taken as key personnel and their residence is sought to be near the Secretariat Complex;

(b) what categories have been included in the list of such employees and in what areas these residential flats have been built and whsther thether these quarters are ready for allotment; and

(c) the defintion of key personnel and whether transfer and length of service have been considered while defining a key posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बहुमंजिली इमारतें

4477. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमी के अभाव को ध्यान में रखकर क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि दिल्ली में अधिकतर रिहायशी मकान बहुमंजिला बनाये जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली के किन किन क्षेत्रों में कितने-कितने मंजिल के मकान बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिए मकान कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) जी हां, । दिल्ली की बृहत योजना में व्यवस्थित क्षेत्रीय घनत्व के अनुसार सरकार ने दिल्ली में मकानों के ऊर्ध्वाकार निर्माण पर जोर देने का निर्णय किया है ।

(ख) फिलहाल मिन्टो रोड, इरविन रोड, चाणक्यपुरी और डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्रों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए 8 से 16 मंजिल वाले बहुमंजिल रिहायशी क्वार्टरों के भवनों का निर्माण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) क्वार्टरों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम चरणों में आरंभ किया जाता है । जो निधियों आदि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है । यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि कब तब सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी वास उपलब्ध कर दिए जायेंगे ।

Current Situation in West Asia

4478. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Asian situation had undergone a big change following the death of President Nasser, Coup in Syria, direct talks between Israel and Jordan and the proposed Federation of UAR, Libya and Sudan;

(b) if so, whether Government have given a new look to its policy in regard to West Asia in the light of these developments; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to these changes and how these developments have affected our policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The recent developments in West Asia have not affected the basic prerequisite to peace in the region which is the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories as required in the Security Council Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967.

(b) and (c). Firmly believing that the implementation of the Security Council Resolution is essential for the establishment of a just and lasting peace and reflecting her concern at the impasse that has been reached in relation to the implementation of this Resolution, India co-sponsored recently a Resolution in the UN General Assembly calling for early resumption of the Jarring Mission and the speedy implementation of the Security Council Resolution 242 of 22 November, 1967.

Uniform policy in Recard to D.D.A. Plots

4479. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pepole having Delhi Development Authority plots on hire purchase basis have made complaints about sub-standards construction and different standards and rules being applied in different colonies ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove these complaints and to have a uniform standard of policy in regard to similar type of flats in different D.D.A. colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Civic Amenities in the J. J. Colonies in Delhi

4480. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether nothing has been done so far to improve the roads, lanes and provide parks and other amenities in J. J. Colonies in Delhi in spite of repeated assurances by Government; and

(b) if so, the difficulties in the way of improving these colonies and the steps proposed to be taken to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SARI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Conditions of Hospitals, Clinics and Health Centres in Rural Areas of District Midnapur (West Bengal)

4481. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hospitals, Government clinics and Health Centres in the the rural areas and other types of subsidised hospitals in the Contai sub-division of district Midnapur in West Bengal;

(b) whether these Hospitals or clinics and health centres are in a miserable state of either mismanagement or of being collapsed;

(c) if so, the details about the running conditions of these hospitals, clinics and rural health centres; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve their conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Free travel facilities to Union in Public Sector Undertaking

4482. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : SHRI MAHADEVAPPA RAMPURE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unions in the Public Sector Undertakings have been provided with free travelling facilities including air passage; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred by these public sector undertakings on account of this facility during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कानपुर छावनी बोर्ड क्षेत्र के निवासियों से ज्ञापन

4483. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में रहने वाले 39 व्यक्तियों ने श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, संसद-सदस्य के माध्यम से भारत के राष्ट्रपति को गत 20 नवम्बर, 1970 को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) अभिवेदनों में छावनी के असैनिक क्षेत्रों में व्यापक सफाई में सुधार की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख है।

(ग) छावनी बोर्ड सफाई की आवश्यकताओं के प्रति सजग है। गत 3 वर्षों में छावनी की सफाई में सुधार के लिए उद्दिष्ट प्रायोजनाओं के बारे में भी 237420 रुपये का विशेष सहायता अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है। ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि सफाई की वर्तमान स्थिति युक्ति संगत तौर पर संतोषप्रद है।

एशियाई लेखकों का सम्मेलन

4484. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में 17 नवम्बर, से 20 नवम्बर, 1970 को एशियाई लेखकों का सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन में किन किन देशों के लेखकों ने भाग लिया था ;

(ग) उसमें पारित किए गये संकल्पों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस सम्मेलन के आयोजकों ने यह सूचना दी है कि निम्नलिखित देशों के लेखकों ने, प्रतिनिधि के रूप में इस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया :

अल्जीरिया, बहरीन, श्रीलंका, कौंगो (ब्राजावील), दहोमे, जाम्बिया, गिनी (बिस्सउ) घना, माली, मारिशस, मंगोलिया, मोरक्को मोजाम्बिक, फिलस्तीन, सेनेगल, सोमालिया, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, सूडान, सीरिया, तन्जानिया, तुर्की, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, अपर वोल्टा, सोवियत रूस, वियतनाम लोक गणराज्य, दक्षिण वियतनाम की अस्थायी सरकार और जाम्बिया ।

यह भी सूचना दी गई है कि निम्नलिखित देशों के लेखकों ने प्रेक्षक के रूप में इस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया :

आस्ट्रेलिया, शिक्षा संस्कृति और विज्ञान के लिए अरब संगठन, बल्गारिया, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, हुन्गरी, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य-पाकिस्तान (पूर्व), संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, सोवियत रूस, विश्व शान्ति परिषद, यूगोस्लाविया ।

(ग) इस सम्मेलन के आयोजकों ने सम्मेलन की सामान्य घोषणा का मूल पाठ सरकार को उपलब्ध कराया है जिसमें अफ्रो-एशियाई लेखकों की एकात्मता तथा स्वतंत्रता और सामाजिक समानता के लिए उनकी अपने अपने देशों के लोगों के संघर्ष से प्रेरित सृजनात्मक कर्मण्यत, पर बल दिया गया । सामान्य घोषणा के अतिरिक्त, समझा जाता है कि सम्मेलन ने सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक मामलों पर भी प्रस्ताव पास किए, जिनमें हिन्द-चीन पश्चिम एशिया और उपनिवेशवाद, अफ्रो-एशियाई लेखकों की सृजनात्मक कृति के नए रूपों से सम्बन्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामले, परम्परा और अभिनव परिवर्तन संबंधी बातें भी शामिल थीं और उसने जन सम्पर्क तथा आधुनिक युग के संदर्भ में अफ्रो-एशियाई देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्क को बनाए रखने और पुनरूज्जीवित करने के काम के लिए सिफारिशें की हैं ।

(घ) सरकार ने इन प्रस्तावों को ध्यान में रख लिया है ।

Registration for Allotment of D.D.A. Plots to Government Employees

4485. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had made registrations for the allotment of flats constructed by it;

(b) whether Government servants who got their names registered for allotment of D.D.A. flats were also required to deposit a specific amount for the same;

(c) where in view of limited sources of Government employee, Government propose to relax this condition in respect of Government employees only that they can get their names registered for allotment of D.D.A. flats without making any payment or by paying a nominal amount; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to implement this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Nuclear Explosion by China in October 1970

4486. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China had her biggest nuclear explosion on the 14th October, 1970 in the Lop Nor Area which was aimed at reducing the size and weight of the Chinese nuclear arms to practical war-head proportions and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) According to our information, China conducted an atmospheric nuclear test over Lopnor in Sinkiang on the 14th October 1970. The explosion was of approximately 3 megaton yield and was similar to the previous explosions conducted by China. Government have no information whether object of these tests is to reduce the size and weight of the Bomb to warhead proportions for missile delivery.

(b) Government consider it to be a matter for concern as they have always been opposed to all nuclear weapons test.

High cost of imported drugs charged by State Trading Corporation from drug manufacturers

4488. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the drugs imported by the State Trading Corporation are sold to the manufacturers at more than thrice the landed cost (including the import duty); and

(b) whether, in the case of drugs, Government have permitted a wholesale price rise of more than one hundred per cent at controlled price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have introduced the system of "pooled" prices for certain bulk drugs. The pooled Price is worked out on the basis of the weighted average of the price of estimated indigenous production and the price of estimated imports during a year. Government have not allowed any percentage increase as such in the selling prices of bulk drugs on an *adhoc* basis. The pooled price is often higher than the landed cost as the cost of indigenous production and consequently selling price is much more than the landed cost. The arrangement referred to, is intended to encourage indigenous production from the basic stage and also to ensure the supply of bulk drugs to all drugs formulating units whether in the large, medium and small scale sectors at uniform prices. The State Trading Corporation are charging trade commission normally

admissible to a trading concern and they are not making any undue profit on the transactions.

Call of Indian Doctors from abroad

4489. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nagaland Minister for Public Health has urged the Prime Minister that Government should offer attractive facilities to Indian doctors abroad to bring them back to the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the suggestion; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction with a view to meet the shortage of doctors in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government are taking positive measures to bring back Indian doctors from abroad by the following methods :

(i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well qualified Indian Scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

(ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in the National register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a special section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3,000 organisations all over India

(v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who on their selection for appointment to research institutions in India undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

(vi) Increasing the emoluments of medical officers in the Central Health Service, in Central Institutions and in the State cadres.

(vii) Stoppage of holding of E.C.F.M.G. (Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduate) Examination in India.

(viii) Enhancing the age of retirement of doctors and specialists and or re-employing them after retirement.

(ix) Since the doctors abroad are keen on appointments in teaching institutions, the Government is taking up the question of relaxing the teaching requirements to some extent to accommodate doctors who had the training and had served abroad so as to enable them to be absorbed in the teaching posts.

(x) Government is also considering starting of cooperative hospitals, meeting requirements of all specialities, in big cities and smaller towns where these specialist doctors could gainfully be utilised.

रांची में एक आयुध कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

4490. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में रांची के निकट एक आयुध कारखाना स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव पिछले अनेक वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार में यह कारखाना अब तक किन कारणों से स्थापित नहीं किया जा सका है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (उत्पादन मन्त्री) (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में प्रतिरक्षा उद्योग के लिए खनिज निक्षेपों का सर्वेक्षण

4491. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में प्रतिरक्षा उद्योग के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार राज्य में खनिज निक्षेपों का कोई सर्वेक्षण अथवा मुल्यांकन कराया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि बिहार में अनेक खनिज अन्वेषण किए गए हैं और कुछ प्रगति पर हैं परन्तु भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा वहां पर प्रतिरक्षा उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के विनिर्दिष्ट विचार से कोई सर्वेक्षण या निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है । किसी अन्य संगठन द्वारा इस प्रकार का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है अथवा नहीं हमें उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्ति होते ही सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज उत्पादन

4492. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 (अब तक) की अवधि में कुल कितना खनिज उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को वहां खनिज उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) केलन्डर-वर्ष के अनुसार खनिज उत्पादन के आंकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं । 1969 (पूरे वर्ष) और 1970 (जनवरी-सितम्बर) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादित मुख्य खनिजों की मात्राओं को उपदर्शित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) खनिज उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राज्य सरकार के विकास कार्यकलापों के लिए सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त मध्य प्रदेश को कोई विनिर्दिष्ट सहायता नहीं दी गई है ।

विवरण

1969 और 1970 (जनवरी-सितम्बर) में मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज उत्पादन*

खनिज	मात्रा का यूनिट	1969	1970 (जनवरी-सितम्बर)
एस्बेसटास	मैट्रिक टन	4	—
बाक्साइट	000 मैट्रिक टन	173	172
चीनी मिट्टी (विक्रय योग्य अपरिष्कृत)	000 मैट्रिक टन	10,141	5,339
कोयला	000 मैट्रिक टन	12,414	9,650
कोरुंडम	मैट्रिक टन	249	1 7
हीरक	कैरेट	11,794	14,997
डायलसपोर	मैट्रिक टन	842	2,766
डोलोमाईट	000 मैट्रिक टन	474	316
फेल्सपार	मैट्रिक टन	1,474	—
फायर क्ले	,,	69,432	54,178
फ्लोराइट (श्रेणीवद्ध) (सारटिड)	,,	+	—
लौह अयस्क	000 मैट्रिक टन	6,410	5,078
चूना पत्थर	,,	3,994	2,912
मैंगनीज अायस्क	,,	184	155
ओकरे	मैट्रिक टन	9,525	9,022
पाइरो फिलाइट	,,	4.993	6,355
क्वार्टज और सिलिका	,,	42,629	29,957
सिलिमिनाइट	,,	101	71
एटोस्टाइट	,,	5,529	4,498
वर्मीकुलाइट	,,	274	—

+उत्थापन नहीं। केवल उन्नयन कार्यान्वित किया था और 1969 के दौरान 1,072 मैट्रिक टन की मात्रा बढ़ाई गई।

*'माइनोर खनिज' और 'अटामिक खनिज' छोड़कर।

राज सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक गृह निर्माण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बने मकानों को किरायेदारों को बिक्री के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की अनुमति प्रदान किया जाना

4493. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राजसहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक गृह निर्माण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बने मकानों को किरायेदारों को किश्तों के आधार पर बेचने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनसे मकानों का बाजार मूल्य लेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से एक विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव के प्राप्त होने पर उन्हें, सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत, आवंटी कामगरों को नन्दा नगर, इन्दौर में, उन द्वारा बनाए गए 1640 मकानों को बेचने की अनुमति अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस शर्त पर दे दी गई है कि मकानों का विक्रय मूल्य उनक बाजार दर (भूमि की कीमत सहित) पर होगा, जिसमें से सामान्य मूल्यह्रास को कम किया जायगा ।

(ग) औद्योगिक मकानों का निर्माण पात्र औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के हित के लिए पर्याप्त केन्द्रीय अनुदान से किया गया है । योजना के अन्तर्गत बने मकानों की बिक्री को निरुत्साहित किया जाता है क्योंकि इससे औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के आवंटन के लिए उपलब्ध मकानों की संख्या कम हो जायेगी । जहां बिक्री की अनुमति दी जाती है वहां नये मकानों के निर्माण से संख्या को पूरा किया जाता है, जिनकी लागत बिक्री किए गए मकानों की मूल लागत से कहीं अधिक होती है । अतः मकानों को वर्तमान बाजार दर पर बेचना उचित है ।

Posts Lying Vacant in I.F.S. (A) Cadre

4494. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at least 38 senior-grade posts in the IFS (A) Cadre are lying vacant at the moment;

(b) whether a suggsstion that the vacant posts should be filled up partly by inducting IAS officials and partly by promoting deserving members from the Ministry's External Publicity Division and Research and Legal Treaties Division has been opposed by IFS (A) Association; and

(c) if the answers to the above parts be in the affirmative, whether he has since looked into the matter and if so, the steps being taken to fill in the vacant posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The number of vacant posts in all the senior grades together, is at present 32.

(b) There has been no proposal for induction, in the sense of permanent appointment, of IAS or other non-IFS cadre officials, to the IFS. Promotions to the IFS are regulated by the IFS rules. These rules prescribe the quota of promotion to the IFS from the officers of the External Publicity Division, but do not provide for promotions to the IFS from the Research Cadre or the Legal and Treaties Division cadre.

There have been deputations to the IFS, from other Class I Central Services,

as provided for under the rules. Whether the number of deputationists should be increased or not, was one of the questions considered in connection with the filling of the vacancies. Some members of the IFS Association were not in favour of any such increase, and suggested the alternative of larger recruitment at the junior level of the IFS itself, which would eventually serve to meet the shortage in the higher grades.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Use of Ashoka Chakra as Emblem of 'Empire Room'

4495. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3326 on the 19th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the verification of facts about the use of Ashoka Chakra as emblem of 'Empire Room' in a hotel in USA has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no Ashok Chakra emblem in the 'Empire Room' of Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles or in any other part of the Hotel.

Import of Crude oil as Feed Stock for Petro-Chemicals

4496. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, a fertilizer programme based on import of 1.2 million tons of crude oil costing about Rs. 12.00 crores would be sufficient to produce One million tons of Complex NP 2°5 fertilizer valued at Rs. 200.0 crores;

(b) whether the "value-added" basis for petro-Chemicals based on imported naptha would be even higher than fertilizer; and

(c) If the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Govt. plan to import crude oil in a big way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Value added in the manufacture of petro-chemicals from imported naptha will vary a great deal depending on which petro-chemical is produced. Thus if it is methanol, the value added may not be substantially more than fertilizers but if it is plastics, it would be substantially more fertilizers. However, this is true if there is a good demand for the petro-chemical concerned.

(c) The proposal has been considered by the Committee on feedstocks who has just reported. The Government is examining the report.

Supply of Note Books for Home Task to Students of Sainik School, Kapurthala

4497. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstartred Question No. 969 on the 16th November, 1970 regarding the Sainik School, Kapurthala, and state :

(a) whether the information in respect of parts (c) and (d) has since been obtained and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the School provides the students with books and note books for

home task during summer and winter vacations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The scale of note books supplied to the students generally covers the requirements of Class work, after school work in the Dormitories and the Home work assigned to boys for the Winter vacation ;

(b) The school provides books for the home work to be done by the boys during the Winter vacation; no home work is allotted for the Summer vacation.

(c) Does not arise.

ताइवान प्रतिनिधिमण्डल को वीजा का न दिया जाना

4498. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ताइवान प्रतिनिधिमंडल को भारत में सातवें एशियाई विज्ञापन सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए वीजा नहीं दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। वीजा नहीं दिये गए थे।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अथवा इसके सहायक संगठनों के तत्वावधान में जो सम्मेलन होते हैं उन्हें छोड़कर किन्हीं अन्य सम्मेलनों में ताईवान के प्रतिनिधिमंडलों को बुलाने की अनुमति देने की सरकार की नीति नहीं है। खास तौर से ऐसी अवस्था में जबकि सरकार का भी उससे संबन्ध हो।

तांबे में आत्मनिर्भरता

4500. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में तांबा अयस्क के ऐसे निक्षेप पाये गये हैं जिनसे करोड़ों मीटरी टन तांबा अयस्क उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश तांबे के उत्पादन में कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी हां,। लघु निक्षेपों के अतिरिक्त, देश में प्रमुख ताम्र अयस्क उपलब्ध राशियां बिहार में राखा, तामापहाड़ और तुरमदीह तथा राजस्थान में खेतड़ी और कोलीहन में हैं जिनकी प्राक्कलित उपलब्ध राशियां क्रमशः 63.900, 19.610, 10.600, 92.400 और 12.120 लाख मैट्रिक टन हैं।

(ख) 1973-74 में ताम्र की प्राक्कलित मांग 1,24,000 मैट्रिक टन है जबकि 1973-74 तक सम्भावित उत्पादन केवल 50,000 मैट्रिक टन है। ताम्र अयस्क की विद्यमान उपलब्ध राशियों के आधार पर इस बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है कि क्या देश ताम्र उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त कर सकेगा अथवा नहीं।

Permission sought by Muslims to visit Saudi Arabia

4501. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received a representation early in 1970 from the Muslims of Ahmedabad for permission to travel by tourist buses from Ahmedabad to Saudi Arabia through Iran, Iraq, Kuwait to have Ziarat, Haj and to serve their motherland in a spirit of voluntary goodwill mission;

(b) if so, whether Government gave them permission and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government permitted other tourists, study groups, film stars, players and traders to go abroad in this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No Sir. However, letters were received from Messrs. M.E.G.A. Safari of Dariapur, Ahmedabad, requesting Government for permission to conduct a batch of about hundred Haj & Ziarat pilgrims intending to proceed to Saudi Arabia by the overland route.

(b) Permission was not granted because there already exists a Statutory body the Haj Committee, Bombay, established under the Haj Committee Act, 1959, which is entrusted with the work of assisting and making arrangements for Haj and Ziarat pilgrims. These functions cannot be delegated to a private party.

(c) Permission to Indian citizens to travel abroad is given by the Government in the light of Rules and Regulations on the subject currently in force.

Increase in Number of Hazees

4502. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Muslim of India have made a request to increase the number of Hazees;

(b) whether the members of Parliament have also sent a representation and drew the attention of Government to meet the desire of Muslims of India and increase the number of Hazees when their population has doubled; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Various requests to this effect have been received by Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has not been found feasible to increase the pilgrim quota due to the continuing foreign exchange difficulties.

Increase in Prices of Metals

4503. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of metals have gone upto about double the prices prevailing in 1950; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of major non-ferrous metals are mainly governed by the London Metal Exchange. The fluctuations in the international prices of metals are generally due to supply and demand, international situation like wars, strikes in producers mines in Africa, United States, Canada, Australia and also various other contingencies.

Indo-U. S. Talks

4504. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold talks with the United States shortly;

(b) if so, the venue and the date for the talks; and

(c) the subjects likely to be discussed at these talks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The next round of Indo-US bilateral talks is expected to be held in Delhi in the last week of January, 1971.

(c) During such talks, both bilateral and important international issues are discussed.

Views of American Expert on Population growth in India

4505. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ANG WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the American Experts on Population has said that India's present rate of population growth could be nearly halved if all the 'eligible' women in productive age were to take low dosage contraceptive pills; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S MURTHY) : (a) and (b). General William H. Draper (Jr.) of the United States of America has expressed the view that if 1/3 of the fertile women in India were successfully on the pill, the birth rate would be reduced to 26 per 1,000 and the net rate of growth of population to about 1 per cent as against the present estimated growth rate of 2 5 per cent.

Pilot projects on the use effectiveness of contraceptive pills are being conducted in the country. The Indian Council of Medical Research have been asked to give their views in the light of their studies on the claim made by General Draper with regard to the use of contraceptive pills, their acceptability and side-effects, and the feasibility of their incorporation in the National Family Planning Programme.

India's Relations with West Germany

4506. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent decision of Government to upgrade diplomatic relations with East Germany has caused adverse impact on India's relations with West Germany; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Relations have been established with the G.D.R. at the level of Consulates General.

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of foreign Experts/Engineers by Indians in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

4507. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign experts/ engineers and names of foreign countries they come from, at present engaged by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its exploratory works;

(b) whether the foreign experts are proving very expensive; and

(c) whether any plan has been worked out to replace the foreign experts by Indian engineers gradually and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) At present, 32 foreign experts—31 from USSR and one from Czechoslovakia are working with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. Indian understudies are attached invariably with the foreign experts so as to ensure their replacement gradually. The number of foreign experts with the Commission has come down from 325 in 1964-65 to 32 as at present.

Expenditure by Oil and Natural Gas Commission on its Inaugural functions

4508. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has incurred huge expenditure on its inaugural functions during the recent past ;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries into such reports and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been given any directions to avoid such waste of expenditure in uture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have noted the expenditure incurred by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on its inaugural functions since 1968-69;

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Oil and Natural Gas Commission into Integrated Oil Company

4509. SHRI N. SHIVAPIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEPM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Oil and Natural Gas Commission have submitted a memorandum to Government regarding the conversion of Oil and Natural Gas Commission into an integrated Oil Company with refining and oil marketing functions; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHKI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The President of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Employees Mazdoor Sabha, Baroda had written a letter on 10.11.70 to the Prime Minister, raising certain demands of the workers, including the conversion of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission into an "integrated" Oil Company with refining and marketing functions also.

(b) The policy of the Government has been for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to continue as an independent organisation for the exploration and exploration of petroleum resources of the country, unfettered with activities of a purely commercial nature relating to the refining and sale of petroleum products. No change is contemplated in this policy.

Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Rural Areas

4510. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have issued directions to the States to open rural Homoeopathic Dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the reactions of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) Health is a State subject. However, the various recommendations made by the Rural Homoeopathic Medical Aid Committee, including the one relating to the opening of Homoeopathic Dispensaries in rural areas, were brought to the notice of the State Governments/Union Territories for implementation.

(b) Most of the State Governments/ Union Territories have opened Homoeopatic Dispensaries in their respective rural areas.

Floating of Indian managed company for off-shore Petroleum and Mineral Development outside India

4511. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to float an Indian managed company for developing off-shore petroleum and Mineral resources outside India;

(b) if so, the total financial implications of the project and the areas where off-shore drillings are likely to be undertaken in the near future by the proposed Company; and

(c) whether the proposed company is likely to be under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission or independent of the O. & N. G. C. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. The Oil & Natural Gas Commission and its subsidiary, Hydrocarbons India (P) Ltd. will continue to be entrusted with the responsibility for the work of offshore exploration for petroleum off the coast of India and Iran respectively.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

रायबरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) के विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता

4412. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले के विकास के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) उस वित्तीय सहायता से उस जिले में विकास के क्या क्या कार्य किये गये और प्रत्येक विकास कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों (आवास सहित) के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को राज्यों के विभिन्न भागों में उपयोग के लिए, जैसा कि वे निर्णय करें, नियत की जाती है। प्रत्येक राज्य में निधियों के जिलावार उपयोग

का ब्योरा भारत सरकार द्वारा नहीं रखा जाता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में खनिजों के लिए सर्वेक्षण

4513. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में खनिजों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम-स्वरूप पाये गये खनिजों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ग) क्या अल्यूमिनियम आदि जैसे कच्चे पदार्थ भी वहां पाये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पिछड़े हुये जिले में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को सुलझाने की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार का विचार वहां पर उपलब्ध कच्चे पदार्थों पर आधारित कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण जो कि प्रगति पर हैं, के परिणाम-स्वरूप, अल्यूमिनियम लैटराइट और बाक्साइट, डोमोमाइट, मिट्टी, अगाटे, ग्लास-सैंड, गैरिक, फेल्डस्पार और बर्राटज, जिप्सम, अलंकारिक प्रस्तर के निक्षेप और प्राप्ति स्थल उवस्थित हुए हैं ।

(ग) बांदा जिले में बाक्साइट के लघु निक्षेप (अल्यूमिनियम का अयस्क) उपलब्ध हैं ।

(घ) एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी द्वारा जिसे राज्य सरकार ने 1974 में पट्टा दिया था, क्षेत्र में बाक्साईट अयस्क के उत्खनन का कार्य छोटे पैमाने पर प्रारम्भ किया गया है। विस्तृत पूर्वेक्षण संक्रियाएं, जो उपलब्ध खनिज की श्रेणी में और कुल उपलभ्य राशियों को प्रतिपादित करने की दृष्टि से प्रगति पर हैं, के संपूरित हो जाने के उपरान्त ही, क्षेत्र में बाक्साइट निक्षेपों पर आधारित अल्यूमिनियम प्रद्रावक को स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Shifting of Offices of National Mineral Development Corporation from New Delhi

4514. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether offices of the National Mineral Development Corporation are proposed to be shifted from its present location in New Delhi;

(b) the monthly rent being paid now and the additional liability per month where the offices are shifted to a new place; and

(c) the reasons for incurring the additional expense ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) There is a proposal to move the head-quarters of National Mineral Development Corporation from its present location to another location in Delhi; the question of moving the head-

quarters out of Delhi, is also under consideration separately.

(b) and (c). The monthly rent being paid for the various premises presently occupied by National Mineral Development Corporation offices in New Delhi is Rs. 10,500/-. The additional liability on moving to the proposed centralised location would be Rs. 25,548/- per month. The present premises are considered insufficient and unsuitable due to increase in the projects assigned to the Corporation. The cost of moving the headquarters out of Delhi is yet to be worked out.

Royalty Payable by Colliery Owners to West Bengal Government

4515. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of royalty payable by the colliery owners to the Government of West Bengal in 1968, 1969 and 1970 ;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the names of those colliery owners which have not paid royalty in these years and the amount due to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Scope for Economy Measures

4516. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance had assessed the functioning of the Staff Inspection Unit, Department of Defence Production (DGI), DIGS, with a view to ascertaining the scope for economy measures ;

(b) whether this assessment has since been completed; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is no Staff Inspection Unit of the Department of Defence Production (DGI), DI(GS). However the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has recently assessed the Staff requirements of some of the establishments of the Directorate of Inspection (General Stores).

(b) and (c). The assessment of all the establishments taken up for examination by the Staff Inspection Unit has not yet been completed. But the Unit's recommendations in respect of a few of the establishments have been received and orders have been issued thereon, implementing the same.

Loan to Central Government Employees for purchase of ready built houses

4517. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan which is given to Central Government employees for purchase of houses;

(b) whether an employee can purchase a ready-built new or old house with that loan from a private agency or from a private individual; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The amount of

advance admissible to a Central Government servant for the purchase of a ready-built house is equal to sixty times his basic pay (including Dearness Pay etc.) or Rs. 50,000 or the cost of the house whichever is less.

(b) No.

(c) The main reasons for which grant of advance for the purchase of a house (new or old) from a private agency or individual is not admissible under the rules are as under :—

(i) Government have no specific machinery to assess the cost and durability of such houses.

(ii) The main object of the scheme, which is to increase the stock of houses in the country, will not be fulfilled.

(iii) Benami transaction cannot be ruled out in such type of advances.

Sale of Spurious Drugs/Medicines

4518. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether spurious medicines and drugs are rampant in the country particularly in Maharashtra ; and

(b) whether some arrests have been made in this regard and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARTMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिए टाइपराइटरों की सप्लाई

4519. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जो गत तीन वर्षों से सरकारी कार्यालयों को अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर सप्लाई कर रही है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के अतिरिक्त उन अन्य फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने ऐसे टाइपराइटर सरकारी कार्यालयों को कम मूल्यों पर सप्लाई करने के लिए कहा था परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों ने उन्हें क्यादेश नहीं दिये ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में निर्दिष्ट फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों को क्रयादेश न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) (i) मैसर्स रेमिंगटन रैंड आफ़ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता ;

(ii) मैसर्स रयाला कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बंबई ।

(ख) इससे सम्बन्धित अन्य फर्म केवल मैसर्स गोदरेज एंड बाइस मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी ही है । इस फर्म ने केवल अक्तूबर, 1967 में अपने भाव भेजे थे, तथा उसके मूल्य मैसर्स रेमिंगटन के मूल्यों से कम, किन्तु मैसर्स रयला से अधिक थे ।

(ग) मैसर्स गोदरेज एंड बाइस मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड बम्बई पहले दर-टेंके पर

थी। 1965 में उसने निविदा-पूछताछ के जवाब में अपने भाव प्रस्तुत नहीं किये थे, क्योंकि उसने माडल एम-8 के टाइपराइटरों का विनिर्माण बन्द कर दिया था। अक्तूबर, 67 में उसने अपने अंग्रेजी टाइपराइटर के नए माडल के लिए भाव भेजे। उस द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए मूल्य उचित समझे गए और फिर प्रति-प्रस्ताव भेजे गए। परन्तु फर्म द्वारा प्रति-प्रस्ताव स्वीकार न किया गया, इस लिए उसे दर-ठेके पर नहीं लाया जा सका। फिर उस फर्म ने अप्रैल 1969 में जारी की गई निविदा-पूछताछ के जवाब में अपने भाव नहीं भेजे, क्योंकि वह एक नया माडल तैयार करने की उम्मीद कर रही थी। किन्तु आज तक इस माडल के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Enforcement of house rent control in Tripura

4520. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no law in force in the Union Territory of Tripura to control the rent of the houses leased to tenants by the landlords; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a vacum in the law and the steps proposed to be taken to enforce proper law in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). the requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Degree of A.B.M.S. (Tibiya College Delhi

4521. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the degree of A.B.M.S. offered to the students by Tibiya College, Delhi is equivalent to the M.B.B.S. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that students having the degree of A.B.M.S. are equally graded in Government services;

(c) if answers to Parts (a) and (b) be in the negative, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any proposal of making A.B.M.S. and MBBS equivalent is under consideration; and

(e) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No. The degree of A.B.M.S. has not so far been conferred by the Examining Body and the quest on of its equivalence to the M.B.B.S degree does not arise.

(c) A.B.M.S. is a degree in Ayurvedic medicine. As such, persons possessing the A.B.M.S. degree will be treated equivalent to other Ayurvedic graduates from the various Universities.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Appointment of Committee to study use of scraps residues and waste products from metals

4522. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to study various aspects of using scraps, residues and waste products from metals so as to reduce India's import of non-ferrous metals from abroad; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee and its scope of functions and when the Committee will submit its report in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Advisory Council on Non-Ferrous Metals had appointed a Committee to look into the recovery of secondary non-ferrous metals. This Committee is collecting details of availability of scrap and will suggest various possible measures for recovery of metallic values from residues and wastes in the country.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are :

(1) Study of the potential of the scrap generation in the country.

(2) Position of utilisation of the scrap at present.

(3) Methods of collection of scrap and further scope of improvement.

(4) Classification of various types of scrap.

(5) Position of the facilities for refining of scrap and residues in the country and scope for further improvement.

(6) Suggestion for better and greater utilisation of scrap in the country. The Committee is expected to submit its report in four to five months.

Settlement of ex-servicemen in border areas

4523. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to settle ex-servicemen in the border areas, especially in Jammu and Kashmir (including Ceasefire line), NEFA and Nagaland for ensuring security of the borders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The Central Government welcome and have been encouraging the resettlement of ex-servicemen in border areas. Various schemes in this connection are under consideration of the State Governments and the Union Territories.

The above question was recently discussed at a conference of the Chief Secretaries of States. It was concluded that scope for resettlement on the borders existed in some States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and NEFA, while in other States including Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland, the scope was very limited. The States and Union Territories, have, however, agreed to undertake detailed surveys before the schemes are taken in hand. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the sehemes.

रति रोग

4524. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1970 में राजस्थान में हुए इंडियन मारेल एण्ड सोशल हैल्थ आर्गेनाइजेशंज के सम्मेलन में यह बताया गया था कि भारत में प्रति वर्ष लगभग दो करोड़ आदमी रति रोग से ग्रस्त होते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) तदविषयक सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत अभिपत्रों में से एक अभिपत्र में भारत में रति-रोग से पीड़ित रोगियों की कुल संख्या अनुमानतः 2 करोड़ बतलाई गई थी न कि यह कि 2 करोड़ लोग प्रतिवर्ष इस रोग के शिकार हो जाते हैं।

(ख) चूंकि यह रोग अधि सूच्य नहीं है अतः इस रोग की वास्तविक घटनाओं की संख्या के आधार पर रति-रोगों की समस्या के विस्तार संबन्धी ठीक-ठीक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि भारत सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति सजग है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :-

(i) चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजन में रति-रोग नियंत्रण को केन्द्र पुरोनिधानित योजना के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है तथा इसके अधीन राज्यों अथवा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को शत प्रति शत सहायता दी जायेगी।

(ii) देश में दूसरे तथा तीसरे पंचवर्षीय आयोजन के दौरान पहले से ही स्थापित 142 रति-रोग क्लीनिकों के अतिरिक्त चौथे पंचवर्षीय आयोजन की अवधि में 50 और रति-रोग क्लीनिक स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें से 20 क्लीनिकों की स्थापना को मंजूरी 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 में दी जा चुकी हैं।

Strength of class IV staff in Ministry of Defence

4525. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Senior Officers/Ministers of his Ministry are having 200 per cent or more Class IV staff than what they are authorised to have; and

(b) the actual deployment with each Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary, Additional Secretary and Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Secretary Supply; Secretary Defence Production; Minister in Ministry of Defence; Minister of Defence Production and Defence Minister, with designation of Class IV Staff ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The overall strength of Class IV staff of the Ministry is calculated on the basis of the prescribed norms. Actual deployment is based on the pattern of actual requirement from time to time. The work load both in the offices of Ministers and senior officers has been increasing. It involves movement of large number of papers to offices located in different far off buildings. To meet these needs, Class IV staff have been deployed with Ministers and some of the senior officers by internal adjustment within the sanctioned strength.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—4568/70].

Revised mode of repayment of housing loans

4526. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Ministry had issued orders some time in 1968 revising the mode of repayment of housing loans sanctioned by the Delhi Administration ;

(b) whether the rate of interest on those loans as also reduced from 6¼ per cent to 6 per cent;

(c) whether the Delhi Administration has implemented these orders from the financial year 1970-71; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing the orders from the financial year 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A rebate of ¼% on the interest rate of 6¼% was allowed for timely repayment of loan instalments in respect of loans sanctioned after the 10th June, 1968.

(c) and (d) : The information is being obtained from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Vietnam

4527. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his recent visit to New York, he had expressed his views on the need of withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam and for installation of a broad-based Government there;

(b) if so, how the United States of America and other parties concerned reacted thereto; and

(c) how far this statement was in consonance with Government's policy of non-alignment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. Attention is invited to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 831 on 16.11.70.

(b) The Government of India continues to be in close touch with all the concerned parties and Governments. While they may not always agree with our assessment they have shown appreciation of its utility.

(c) Government of India's assessment is based on the contacts she has had with all the concerned parties and Governments and their independent approach to the problem, keeping in view the interests of the people of Indo-China and peace in the region. The essence of non-alignment is an independent approach and not one of silence, inactivity, neutrality or equidistance.

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर व्यय

4528 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में, मध्यप्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर व्यय करने के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ;

(ख) उस में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान अथवा सहायता के रूप में दी गई धनराशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने लोग आयेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) 1970-71 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 412.75 लाख रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ।

(ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए

राज्य को सहायतार्थ अनुदान के रूप में शत-प्रतिशत केंद्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(ग) 1970-71 में 5.75 लाख व्यक्तियों को परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है।

Supply of Steel to Khetri Copper Project

4529. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to shortage of steel which has not been made available to the Khetri Copper Project as per requisition by the Steel Ministry, the construction work, both civil and technical, is not being proceeded with according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether steps have been taken to make the necessary quantity of steel available to the project without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Due to overall shortage of steel in the country, it has not been possibe for the Khetri Copper Project also to obtain adequate and timely supplies of steel against the indents placed by it. Sometime back the Project experienced shortage of 28/32 mm torsteel which slowed down reinforced cement concrete work. By making special efforts, urgently needed supplies of bars and rounds were arranged. At present the Project is facing acute shortage of certain sections of structural steel and they are making all efforts to procure steel required from various sources like borrowing from other public sector undertakings/Departments, some open market purchase whenever unavoidable for the construction schedule not to be affected, and urgent steps are also being taken to arrange for import of steel which will be needed by the Project from July, 1971.

Export of Hard Coke by Durgapur Project to West Germany

4530. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Durgapur Project had entered into a contract with West Germany for supply of some 50,000 tonnes of hard coke recently;

(b) whether the contract was fully executed, if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the loss suffered by the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of man-made Fibre plant in Goa

4531. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from some organisations of Goa for establishing a man-made Fibre plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Nylon Yarn Plants

4533. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of nylon yarn plants proposed to be set up in the country;

(b) the names of foreign countries with which collaboration in this respect is being sought;

(c) the location of these proposed plants and the States to whom licences have been granted for the establishment of such plants; and

(d) whether such licence has also been granted to Madhya Pradesh; if not, the reasons therefor, and whether Government would consider granting a licence to Madhya Pradesh for setting up a Nylon yarn plant in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D R. CHAVAN) : (a) 5 units have been approved; they are still to go into production.

(b)	*Name of unit*	*Country with which collaboration sought*
1.	Shree Synthetics	U.S.A.
2.	M/s. Stretch Fibres	West Germany
3.	Gujarat Polyamides	Italy
4.	M/s. Guptalon	West Germany
5.	M/s. Arthur Import & Export.	Italy

(c)	*Name of unit*	*Location*
1.	Shree Synthetics	Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)
2.	M/s. Stretch Fibres	Bombay (Maharashtra)
3.	Gujarat Polyamides	Surat (Gujarat)
4.	M/s. Guptalon	Ludhiana (Punjab)
5.	M/s. Arthur Import & Export.	Bombay (Maharashtra)

(d) No licences have so far been issued to any State Government or State Corporation. M/s. Shree Synthetics will be setting up a plant at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh.

Withdrawal of military order No. 12683/Res.41 and ordinance No. XXXVI of 1943

4534. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordinance No. XXXVI of 1943 and the Military Order No. 12683/Res/41 issued by the Army have been withdrawn;

(b) whether as a result of these orders the members of the Azad Hind Fouj have become enemy personnel in the eyes of Government of India;

(c) whether Government will lay a copy each of the two orders on the Table; and

(d) whether Government are taking steps to withdraw them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). The Ordinance was repealed in 1950. As regards Military Order, the reference is not clear since the date of issue thereof is not mentioned. However, no disqualification or stigma of any kind attaches to the Azad Hind Fouj personnel. A copy of the Ordinance is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

(The) Prisoners of War (Forfeiture of Emoluments) Ordinance 1943 (Ordinance xxxvi of 1943) (16th Oct.1943)

An Ordinance to provide for the forfeiture in certain cases not provided for by the Indian Army Act 1911, of pay and allowances of certain persons subject to that Act.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the forfeiture in certain cases and provided for by the Indian Army Act 1911, of pay and allowances of certain persons subject to that Act.

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Govt. of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Govt. of India 1935 the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following ordinance :-

(a) Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary dated 16th October 1943.

Applied to the Chittagong Hill-tracts with effect from 18.11.1943 see Bengal Govt. Notfn. No. 210 S, dated 15.11.1943.

Short title and commencement

1. (i) This Ordinance may be called the Prisoners of War (Forfeiture of Emoluments) Ordinance, 1943.

(ii) It shall come into force at once.

Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance, "Indian Commissioned Office" means an Indian Commissioned Officer as defined in clause (2) of section 7 of the Indian Army Act, 1911.

Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances of prisoners of war.

3. (i) The whole or any part of the pay and allowances of an Indian Commissioned Officer may be forfeited by order of the Central Government if the officer is found by a military Court of Inquiry constituted under this ordinance.

(a) to have deserted to the enemy, or

(b) while in enemy hands, to have served with, or under the orders of, the enemy, or in any manner to have aided the enemy, or

(c) to have allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the enemy through want of due precaution, or through

disobedience of orders or wilful neglect of duty, or

(d) having been taken prisoner by the enemy, to have failed to rejoin His Majesty's service when it was possible to do so.

(ii) The Central Government may at any time cancel in whole or in part any order made under sub-section (i), and any such cancellation may be with retrospective effect.

Courts of enquiry

4. The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India or any officer authorised by him in this behalf may constitute a military court of such composition as the constituting authority thinks fit to enquire into and report to the Central Government on any case of the nature referred to in sub section (i) of section 3.

Signatures on Travel Documents of Hazi Mastan

4535. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Member of Parliament has requested the Prime Minister Government to prosecute Hazi Mastan for forgery in view of the statement of the Governor of Bihar that his signature for travel documents to Hazi Mastan was not genuine;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the Government of Maharashtra to launch a proescution against Hazi Mastan on this charge ; and

(c) if not, Government are of the view that the signature was not genuine, is not true and that, in fact, he had made the recommendation while he was the Governor of Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken to complete the investigation and initiate legal proceedings in the case, through the Maharashtra State Government.

Enquiry into Forged Signatures on Travel Documents of Hazi Mastan

4536. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governor of Bihar has claimed that the signature which is supposed to have been appointed to the recommendation for giving travel documents to Hazi Mastan was not genuine;

(b) whether Government have ordered an enquiry as to how Hazi Mastan got hold of official stationery used by the Governor at the Raj Bhawan, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not ordering any enquiry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken to complete the investigation and initiate legal proceedings in the case, through the Maharashtra State Government.

Non-Utilization of Housing Fund by West Bengal

4537. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large amount of money

allotted for urban housing schemes in West Bengal was returned unused ;

(b) if so, the exact amount so returned ;

(c) whether the State Government has furnished any reason thereof ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (d) All the social housing schemes of this Department are included in the State Sector programmes. Upto the end of 1968-69, Central assistance for these schemes was being drawn by the State Governments on the basis of their actual expenditure, subject to the approved Plan outlay. From 1969-70 (the commencement of the Fourth Plan), Central assistance for all State Sector programmes (including Housing) is being made available to the State Governments in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants', without being tied to any particular head of development or programme. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance for the different programmes in accordance with their own requirements and order of priority. The question of any State Government returning any money does not, therefore, arise. The Government of West Bengal had drawn Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 1846 lakhs under the various housing schemes upto 1968-69. During 1969-70, the State Government have reported a total expenditure of Rs. 90.76 lakhs under these schemes. (The break-up of this amount has not been indicated).

Enquiry Committee set up in respect of Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory happenings in March, 1969

4538. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Enquiry Committee was appointed to go into the happenings in the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory in the month of March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee ;

(c) whether any action has since been taken by Government in view of such findings ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). As there was no incident in March, 1969 in the Gun & Shell Factory Cossipore, the necessity of setting up a Court/Board of Inquiry did not arise.

Theft in Ordnance Factory, West Bengal

4539. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of small firearms and explosives were recently stolen from the ordnance factories in West Bengal ;

(c) if so, whether Government have instituted any enquiry to have a probe into it ; and

(c) if so, the findings of such enquiry and the measures taken by Government against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indication of Weights by Hindustan Lever Ltd. on its products

4540. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Hindustan Lever Ltd.is not mentioning weights on its popular brands like Surf, Sunlight, Lux Toilet and H.B. Talcum ;

(b) whether such an exemption has been permitted ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the action taken to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) The net weight is indicated on wrappers of Lux Toilet soap and packages of Himalaya Bouquet Talcum but not on containers of Surf and Sunlight.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Surf and Sunlight and similar products are packed in the factory when these are slightly moist. To obviate loss to the consumer on account of loss of moisture at time of sale, the industry represented that they should be allowed to indicate the net weight somewhat lower than the weight filled in factory. As Excise duty is charged in relation to the weight, the matter is under reference to the Ministry of Finance.

Hindustan Lever Ltd.

4541. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the position of Hindustan Lever Ltd. which is a foreign holding Company in India in the matter of its expansion in the Toilet Soap Market of the country;

(b) whether any production pegging steps have been taken in respect of this company so as to help the growth of indigenous sector of soap industry in our country; add

(c) whether the overall growth rate achieved by Hindustan Lever Ltd. in the production and marketing of its major toilet soap brands like Lifebuoy soap is over 20 per cent now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) the share of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., in the total production of toilet soap (including Carbolic soap) of soap units in the Organised Sector in 1969 was as under :—

Production of soap units in the Organised Sector. —77,500 Tonnes.

Production of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., —58,020 Tonnes.

(b) Proposals for pegging production of some soap manufacturers including M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd,, are under consideration.

(c) The overall annual growth rate of Hindustan Lever Ltd., in all brands of toilet soap is less than 20% as shown below.

Year	Production of all kinds of Toilet Soaps.	Rate of growth over previous year's production.
1968	53,960 Tonnes	—
1969	58,020 Tonnes	7.5%
1970 (estimated)	62,100 Tonnes	7.0%

Income from Camping Grounds of States and Union Territories

4542. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the income that is being derived from the Military camping grounds in different States and the Union Territories annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Reservation of Seats for Diploma/ Degree Holders in Engineering for Commission in Defence Forces

4543. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is lying under Government's consideration to keep some seats reserved for Diploma and Degree Holders in Engineering for direct Commission and Short Service Commission in the Defence forces in view of the increasing unemployment of Engineers ; and

(b) if so, the details of the Schemes

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Under the existing rules, candidates with engineering degrees are eligible for grant of Permanent and Short Service Commission in the Army and Air Force and direct entry Short Service Commission in the Navy. Engineering diploma holders can qualify for admission to the Indian Military Academy or Officers Training School in the Army. They are considered for Commission in a technical Corps if there is a shortage of candidates with degree qualifications. Diploma holders are not eligible for grant of Commission in the Navy and Air Force.

No proposal for reservation of vacancies for diploma holders in the Defence Services is under consideration.

Inadequate open Space in Multi-Storeyed Quarters for Government Employees

4544. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the multi-storeyed Government quarters under consideration in New Delhi, there is very inadequate open space in the form of balcony or verandah on the first, second and third floor, particularly in type I quarters ;

(b) if so, whether additional balcony is proposed to be built in them to provide for such open accommodation : if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in respect of Type I quarters there is no space for first, second and third floor residents for keeping bicycles etc. is so, whether such space is being provided ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No, Sir. A balcony is provided on the upper floors of the 4 storeyed quarters of all types including type I.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Cycle sheds are being provided in the rear of new quarters of Type I on the Ground floor.

Setting up of Health Laboratories in the Country with the help of W.H.O.

4545. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up health laboratories in the country with the help of World Health Organisation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No

to health laboratory has been set up in the country with the help of the W. H. O. However, 87 Public Health Laboratories and 68 referral hospital laboratories have so far received assistance from the UNICEF in the form of equipment.

Expension of Refining Capacity of Foreign Oil Companies

4546. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA ; SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposals for allowing expansion of refinery capacities of the three private foreign oil companies working in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise,

Setting up of Expert Committee on Family Planning

4547. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.N. Vakil for family planning ; and

(b) if so, its functions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a) and (b). Yes, Government have set up a target setting Committee for the Family Planning Programme under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.N. Vakil. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :

(i) Determining the guiding principles for laying down the physical targets in the country as a whole and for individual States, keeping in view the objective of bringing down the Country's birth rate by 7 points in each of the 4th and 5th Five Year Plans ;

(ii) Laying down the physical targets for achieving the objectives and for each individual State for the full Plan period and also for individual years of the Fourth and Fifth Plans, keeping in view the inputs, both present and potential ; and

(iii) Recommending other connected and ancillary measures for fulfilment of the targets.

Educational Qualification for Recruitment of an Army Jawan

4548. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the standard of minimum educational qualification for the recruitment of a Jawan in the Army ;

(b) whether persons coming from other States and Union Territories are not recruited in Delhi Recruiting Centre even if they produce the certificate of the period from which they are living in Delhi ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The minimum educational standard range from literacy in one's own language to Matriculation, depending on the arms or Corps and the categories/trades for which they are recruited.

(b) Under the existing rules, persons

who produce a certificate of three years continuous stay in Delhi are not ineligible for recruitment through the Branch Recruiting Office, Delhi.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b), this question does not arise.

Codification of Rules about the use of Water of International Rivers

4550. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has supported the codification and development of uses of waters of international rivers and endorsed the Helsinki rules prepared by the International Law Association ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The need to use the waters of international rivers is much greater today than in the past owing to the growth of population and the increasing and multiplying needs of humanity. Due to advancement in science and technology it is generally recognised that water can be used for the rapid economic development of millions of people in underdeveloped countries. These demands are sometimes conflicting. Hence it is felt that the law on the subject must be progressively developed and codified taking into consideration the changing needs of society.

(c) The General Assembly adopted a resolution at its current session recommending that the International Law Commission should take up in the first instance the study of the law of the non-navigable uses of international water resources with a view to its progressive development and codification as soon as the Commission deems it appropriate in the light of its scheduled programme of work. The resolution also requests the Secretary General to continue the study of the subject.

Countries which Participated in the Lusaka Conference

4551 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the countries and their representatives who attended the Conference of non-aligned countries at Lusaka in September, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The names of the participating countries and the names of the leaders of their delegations are furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4569/70*].

Laying of Foundation Stone of Azad Hind Martyrs Memorial in Calcutta

4552. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 21st October, 1968 the former Home Minister Shri Y.B. Chavan ceremonially laid the foundation stone of Azad Hind Martyrs Memorial in Calcutta;

(b) whether the former Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, sanctioned about a lakh of rupees for the construction of that Memorial in a manner befitting the dignity of the heritage of INA Martyrs;

(c) whether a committee was also formed by the Government for supervising speedy construction of the Memorial;

(d) whether not even a small step towards building of the Memorial has been taken by the Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (e) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meals served to students of Sainik School, Kunjpura

4554. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the adverse comments about the meals served to the boys of the Sainik School, Kunjpura made by the Governor of Haryana when he visited the School on its Annual Day function held in October, 1970;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by his Ministry to improve the diet of the boys;

(c) what was the amount per day per boy spent on diet when the school was opened in 1960 and the amount being spent now;

(d) the exact amount of milk, butter and eggs given per boy per day; and

(e) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to suggest improvements in the diet of the boys of all the Sainik Schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. The Governor did not make any adverse comments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.80 was spent in 1961 per boy per day on diet. The amount spent now on diet per boy per day is Rs. 2.25.

(d) Quantity of milk etc., that are supplied to boys per day is as under:-

Milk—0.4 litre per boy per diem.

Butter—0.5 0z per boy per week,

Eggs—3 to 4 eggs per week per boy.

(e) No, Sir. The question of a suitable increase in the *per capita* expenditure on diet is under consideration.

Sons of Officers Employed in Firms Dealing with D.G.S. & D.

4555. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that some officers of the rank of Director and above in the Directorate-General, Supplies and Disposals have got their sons employed in some of the firms in Calcutta and at other important trading centres, with whom they had officials dealings, at one time or the other;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table a statement showing the names of such officers, the firms in which they got their sons employed and the educational qualifications of these persons; and

(c) the salary and allowances being drawn by such persons and the posts held by them ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Houes.

Statement

OFFICERS IN THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS OF THE RANK OF DIRECTORS AND ABOVE WHO HAVE THEIR SONS EMPLOYED IN THE FIRMS WITH WHICH THEY HAVE HAD DEALINGS AT ONE TIME OR THE OTHER

S.No.	Name of the Officer	Designation	Name of the firm in which his son employed	(i) Name of the son; (ii) Eductional Qualifications	(i) Salary & Allowances; (ii) Post held
1.	Shri K.J. Shenoy	D.D.G.(S)	M/s Larsen & Tubro, Bombay.	Shri D.K. Shenoy. B.E. (Hons.) (Mech.)	Rs. 750/- P.M. in all. Graduate Engineer.
2.	Shri G.K. Ahuja	D.D.G. (M)	M/s. J. Stone & Co,, (India) Ltd. Calcutta.	Shri Shambhoolal Honours Graduate in Elec. Engg. (London)	Rs. 1680/-p m. in all. Projeet Engineer.
3.	Shri P.K. Chatterjee	Director of Supplies.	M/s. Graves Cotton & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Shri P. Chatterjee Degree in Mech, Engg.	Rs. 450/- p.m. in all. Sales Engineer on Probation.
4.	Shri K.N. Kakkar	Director of Supplies.	M/s. Escorts Ltd. New Delhi.	Shri R.K. Kakkar M.A. (English) & Diploma in Business Management.	Rs. 750/- p.m plus Rs. 187/50 as Allowances. Asstt. Sales Representative,

Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes served as High Commissioners and Ambassadors

4556. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have served as High Commissioners and Ambassadors during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

Scheduled Castes	—	Three
Scheduled Tribes	—	Nil

Development of Kirburu Hill top area in Orissa for Kirburu township

4557. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of PETLOLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be Pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation had written to Government the of Orissa to clear and developthe Hill top of the Kiriburu area on Orissa side for the Kiriburu township;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa had already taken steps to develop that area; and

(c) if so, when this area will be developed and when the township will grow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation had requested the Govt. of Orissa for the grant of surface rights in the land lying on Orissa side at Hill-Top, which have been granted.

(b) and (c). Government of Orisa has not taken any steps to develop the area so far. However, National Mineral Development Corporation has already constructed 60 Nos. quarters and provided allied facilities.

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जिल के लिए सर्वेक्षण

4558. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अब तक सर्वेक्षण किए गये कुल क्षेत्र में से ऐसी भूमि कितनी है। जहां भूमिगत जल उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया और इस प्रकार कितने प्रतिशत भूमि का सर्वेक्षण किया गया ; और

(ख) इस संबन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश में समस्त भूमि का कब तक सर्वेक्षण किये जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में जल की उपयुक्तता की कोई समस्या नहीं है, और इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश में जहां भूमिगत-जल उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया है वहां सर्वेक्षित भूमि की प्रतिशतता का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। तथापि भूवैज्ञानिक जानकारी के आधार पर, भारतीय भूर्वज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक किये गए भूमितल जल अन्वेषणों का ब्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—4570/70]

Bonus Demand of Workers of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

4559. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited had demanded 20 per cent bonus for 1969-70 ;

(b) whether Government have accepted the demand ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Company is competent to deal with the case. It is understood that an agreement has been reached between the Company and the Sangh under which boues at the rate of 17% of salaries/ wages is payable for the year 1969-70.

Reorganisation of Geological Survey of India

4560. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reorganisation of Geological Survey of India has been proposed ; and

(b) if so, what is the object and the salient features of the reorganisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Several suggestions have been made in the report of the Estimates Committee to make the organisation of Geological Survey of India more efficient in the discharge of its functions. These suggestions are under examination.

Meanwhile the Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research (COSR) is examining the organisation of Geological Survey of India and its report is expected shortly. In the light of this and the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, a view would be taken shortly on the reorganisation of Geological Survey of India.

Explosive Scandal in Explosives Factory

4561. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item under the heading 'Explosive Scandal in Explosives Factory' in the *Blitz* Weekly dated the 18th April, 1970 ;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) who are responsible (both officials and non-officials) for the scandal and what action has been taken or is going to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The investigation revealed that there was no substance in any of the points made out in the report:

(c) Does not arise.

Frustration among Architectural Draftsmen in C.P.W.D.

4562. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8403 on the 4th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the Department has taken any steps to redress the grievances of Architectural Draftsmen ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether frustration still prevails amongst them ;

(c) whether the pressing demand of revision of Pay Scales is not acceded to although other offices such as Ministry of

Defence have revised the Pay Scales of various grades of Draftsmen ; and

(d) the reasons for overlooking the justified demands of Architectural Draftsmen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The main grievance of the Architectural Draftsmen is regarding the revision of their pay scale. This has not been possible because there is a ban on upward revision of scales of pay. There may be some frustration among the Architectural Draftsmen on this account.

(c) and (d). The demands of the Architectural Draftmen of the CPWD have not been overlooked but it has not been possible to accede to them for the reason already stated. As, however, the Third Pay Commission has now been set up and the Association of Architectural Draftsmen has taken up the question with the Commission, the matter will be considered on receipt of the report of the Pay Commission in this regard.

Setting of an Electronics Factory in Tamil Nadu

4563. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sent a proposal for the establishment of an Electronics Factory in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it has been decided to set up an Electronics Factory at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether it was originally intended to start the factory in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the reasons for changing the location; and

(e) the stage at which the proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). In connection with the setting up of the second unit of Bharat Electronics Limited for the manufacture of microwave and radar equipment, the Government of Tamil Nadu had suggested the location of the factory in Tamil Nadu. Several other State Governments had also suggested the location of the proposed factory in their respective States. After an evaluation by a technical committee of the sites offered by the various State Governments, it has been decided to locate rhe factory at Ghaziabad. No decision was taken at any time to set up the factory in Tamil Nadu.

Financial Assistance for Slum improvement In Madras City

4564. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has set up a Slum Improvement Board;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to give financial assistance to the State Government for improving slums in Madras City; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) (a) The information has been called for from the Government of Tamil Nadu and, when received, will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c) . Since the beginning of the 4th Plan, the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme is in the State sector. Central assistance to the State Governments for all development programmes in the State sector including Slum Clearance Improvement scheme

is being provided in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Government are free to allocate funds for various schemes according to requirements and priorities fixed by them.

Shortage of Essential Drugs in Tamil Nadu

4565. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of POTROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of essential drugs in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Shortage of some bulk drugs and formulations in Tamil Nadu have been reported to Government.

(b) The shortages are due to inadequate supply of bulk drugs to manufacturers for the purpose of producing formulations and inadequate supply of formulations by manufacturers to retailers for sale to consumers. The shortage is also due to some extent, on account of spurt in demand for certain formulations as a result of reduction in prices. Arrangements have been made for import and distribution of additional quantities of bulk drugs in short supply. The manufacturers concerned have also been advised to rush supplies of the required formulations to overcome the shortage.

Allotment of alteanate plot for the Tamil Nadu handicrafts Emporium in New Delhi

4566. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Central Government to allot an alternate plot for the Handicrafts Emporium in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to allot an alternative plot as all the emporia plots stand alloted to the State Governments and others by draw of lots.

Representation from Allottees of Type I Quarters in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi

4567. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether notices have been issued by the Directorate of Estate to almost all the aliottees of Type 1 quaters in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi about alleged sub-letting of quarters ; if so, in what circumstances all these people are being so indiscriminately harassed ;

(b) whether these notices were issued on the basis of any complaints received in this regard ; if so, the number thereof received during last one year upto the 30th November, 1970 and how many of them were anonymous pseudonymous and whether the complaints were called upon to substantiate the complaints before such mass harassment was undertaken ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the allottees of these quarters have jointly represented to the Prime Minister against this indiscriminate harassment ; if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No Sir. When complaints of sub-letting are received

then only action to investigate the matter is taken.

(b) Yes Sir. During the last one year upto 30th November, 1970, 388 complaints in respect of quarters at Srinivaspuri were received ; out of these, 124 complaints have proved anonymous or pseudonymous. Before initiating any action against the allottee, against whom complaint has been received, the complainant is examined and his statement is recorded.

(c) No such representation has been received so far.

Private Property occupied by Central Government in cantonments

4568. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many properties, owned by private citizens, are occupied by Central Government/Defence Ministry in various cantonments against the wishes of the owners since and before the Independence ;

(b) how many of these are held on a nominal rental that was agreed upon 30 or more years ago, and the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether as per terms of agreement deeds signed by some owners when the British Government was in power, the properties were to be released on expiry of a certain period ;

(d) if so, why Government have not honoured the terms of these agreement deeds ; and

(e) why the State Rent Act is made inapplicable against Government ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) It is for each State Legislature to decide what laws it should enact within its legislative jurisdiction.

Construction of houses for Army Officers in Cantonments

4569. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many new quarters have been constructed for officers in cantonments during the past three years and whether the claims of the private owners for release of their properties are being entertained proportionately or not at all;

(b) how many of such occupied properties have been released during the past three years; and

(c) whether the owners in Cantonments must seek prior permission of the Government for selling a property, and a buyer must subscribe to a number of unfair conditions prescribed by the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Information regarding the number of new quarters for married officers constructed in Cantonments during the past three years and the numper of houses in Cantonments which have been released during the same period is being asrertained and will be laid on the Table of the House. There is however, still considerable shortage of married accommodation. Requests for dehiring are considered on merits taking into account *inter alia* the military requirements.

(c) Prior permission for transfer of properties is required in cases where the conditions of tenure require such permission. Transfers are subject to certain prescribed conditions which cannot be termed as unfair.

Imported D.D.T. lying unprocessed in Government godowns

4570. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI N.K. SOMANI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.T. worth a crore of rupees remains unprocessed and is still lying in the Government godowns;

(b) if so, when this chemical was imported by Government from the United States; and

(c) the reasons for not getting it processed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) This was imported during the period between November, 1968 to June, 1970.

(c) The delay in the formulation of the D.D.T. has been due to the performance of the indigenous formulators falling short of the expectation for lack of adequate know-how and equipment. Every effort is being made to get the D.D.T. processed as quickly as possible.

Allocation of fund for Slum Clearance in Maharashtra

4571. SHRI SONAVANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted to the State of Maharashtra for the slum clearance during the last three years; and

(b) whether any amount allotted to the State Government for this purpose has lapsed; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). During the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, central assistance amounting to Rs. 59 lakhs and Rs. 24.85 lakhs respectively was allocated to the Government of Maharashtra for the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, out of which Rs. 47.81 lakhs and Rs. 22.84 lakhs respectively were drawn by them.

No central assistance has been allocated specifically for the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme during the year 1969-70, as with effect from the 1st April, 1969, this scheme has been transferred to the State Sector. Since then central assistance to the State Governments for all development programmes in the state sector, including slum clearance scheme, is being provided in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The States are free to allocate funds for various schemes according to requirements and priorities fixed by them.

Ban on sale of Sodium Cyclamate

4572. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to ban the sale of Sodium Cyclamate; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) which are the other countries which have banned Sodium Cyclamate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is at present no proposal to ban the sale of Sodium Cyclamate or its preparations as sweetening agents. The use of Sodium Cyclamate as pharmaceutical necessity in the manufacture of formulations is not permitted and its use in the food industry is banned under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. But the ban on sale is under consideration.

(b) As far as Government are aware, the sale of Sodium Cyclamate is banned in the United States of America.

Setting up of Family Planning Centres in Rural areas of West Bengal

4573. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the West Bengal where Family Planning Centres have been set up;

(b) whether any survey has been made so far to assesss the impact of the family planning on low-income groups in the state; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a)1823.

(b) No survey has been made by this Department to assess the impact of the family planning on low-income groups.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Government Funds to P. T. I

S.N.Q. 6. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have given some funds to the P. T. I. for building construction and also for smooth functioning of the organisation;

(b) whether certain amount is also given to the P. T. I. by the public sector;

(c) if so, the details regarding the amount given by the Central Government as also by the public sector separately;

(d) whether Government have received some complaints regarding the misuse of funds by the P. T. I.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs to the Press Trust of India for construction of their building at 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi. With the permission of Government the Press Trust of India has also taken a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs from the Bank of India, Bombay, for the same purpose.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Certain allegations of misuse of funds against the General Manager of P. T. I. and Contractors and Architects have been made. The matter is receiving consideration.

—

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

APPEALS TO GOVERNMENT BY FORMER REVOLUTIONARIES AND FREEDOM FIGHTERS FOR MITIGATION OF THEIR UFFERINGS

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :-

> "The reported appeals made repeatedly to the Government by the former revolutionaries and freedom fighters to mitigate some aspects of their sufferings."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, representations have been received from former revolutionaries and freedom fighters mainly for financial assistance and sanction of pension. The responsibility for granting relief and rehabilitating the freedom fighters is primarily that of the State

Governments who have formulated their own schemes of relief and render assistance to freedom fighters in the form of pension, cash grants, loans, and educational concessions to their children. However, in individual cases of hardship financial assistance is given by the Central Government from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant.

2. Government of India in 1957 sanctioned life-time pension to the descendants of a few prominent leaders of the 1857 freedom struggle. From 2nd October, 1969, the Government have implemented a scheme for the grant of life-time pension to deserving freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment for a period of not less than 5 years, including a period in the Andaman Cellular jail, and also to their families where the freedom fighters themselves are no longer alive. On representations from freedom fighters, Government have under examination the question of extending this scheme to those who had not completed 5 years of imprisonment, including a period in the Andaman Cellular jail. Suggestions have also been made for the extension of the scheme to freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in other jails outside India and those who had suffered long imprisonment in jails on the mainland. These suggestions are receiving Government's consideration.

श्री क. ना. तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सरकार इन सुझावों की ओर ध्यान दे रही है। हम को एक ही बात जाननी है। हम इस के लिये बहुत आभारी हैं कि अंडमन के प्रिजिनर्स को काफी पेंशन वगैरह दी गई हैं। बाकी लोगों को कब तक दी जायेगी ? आई. एन. ए. मूवमेंट के जो ऐसे लोग हैं जो बूढ़े हो गये हैं या जिनकी फैमिली के पास कोई साधन नहीं हैं, उनके बारे में कब तक तय किया जायेगा और पेंशन दी जायेगी; खासकर ऐसे लोगों को जो काम करने लायक नहीं है क्या प्राविंशल गवर्नमेंटस को यह बात कही जायेगी कि जो लोग अब काम करने लायक नहीं हैं, जिनकी उम्र काफी हो गई है, कम से कम उन को जो मिदनापुर, मांडले जेलों में रहे हैं और कूका आन्दोलनों के हैं, उनकी पेंशनों का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहां तक अंडमन के कैदियों का प्रश्न है उस में अधिकतर लोगों के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि कुछ न कुछ दे दिया गया है पेंशन के रूप में। अब तक 230 अर्जियां सरकार को मिली हैं और इधर कुछ समय से नई अर्जियां आनी बन्द हो गई हैं। इससे लगता है कि अधिकतर लोग जो अर्जियां देना चाहते थे वह दे चुके। लेकिन अगर और अर्जियां आयेंगी तो हम उन पर विचार करेंगे। इन 230 में से 189 कैसेज में पेंशन सेंक्शन हो चुकी है। चौदह ऐसे कैसेज हैं जिन की पेंशन अभी सेंक्शन नहीं हुई हैं क्योंकि उन की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी थी, और 27 ऐसे कैसेज हैं जो विचाराधीन हैं। जिन कैसेज में उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी थी उन पर भी हम बाद में विचार करेंगे। उन लोगों को पहले दे देंगे जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। जहां तक आइ. एन. ए. का प्रश्न है उसमें जो फौजी लोग थे, जो कि पहले फौज में थे हिन्दुस्तान की ओर आई. एन ए. में चले गये थे, उनको पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया गया है। जो सिविलियन्स थे, जो कि आई एन. ए. में गये, उनके बारे में निर्णय किया गया है कि जैसे अन्य स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को दिया जाता है उनको भी दिया जायेगा।

श्री क. ना. तिवारी : कूका और बाहर के दूसरे जेलों में जो थे, जैसे मांडले के जो लोग थे, उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैं ने पहले ही कहा कि जो बाहर के जेलों में रहे हुए हैं उनके बारे भी हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Government is considering the cases, and by the sheer efflux of time, most of the freedom-fighters would die away, and so, Government should expedite this business, specially in vitw of the fact that we learn, for example, that some of the political sufferers of the Hissar district in Haryana were promised some land by the President himself in 1966, but they did not get it and they had to do *dharna*, a procedure which is derogatory to the self-respect of people in normal circumstances, before the residence of the Prime Minister. In spite of that, nothing seems to have been done.

We also get from time to time letters and copies of applications sent to the Ministry from old freedom fighters who say that the quantum of assistance given to them by the State Government is so low that they just find it impossible to carry on, and they want some sort of uniformisation, some kind of co-ordination, that is to say, of the rates of assistance to be given to different categories of freedom fighters, whether of the INA or others.

In view of these things, the delay in tha case of the Hissar political sufferers about the conferment on them of land by orders of the President himself, and the delay in co-ordinating matters—I find, for example, a letter from Rangnlal Ganguli who says he suffered ten years imprisonment and he wants Rs. 200 per month but he is not paid that and the Prime Minister's Secretariat is doing nothing about the application—and it is rather derogatory to the self-respect of the freedom fighters who have to *apply* to Government over and over again, may I know if Government would take steps on their own to find out the situation in regard to these people with the assistance of State Governments and evolve a scheme which could be implemented without delay, because delay means the passing away of these freedom fighters who cannot live for even ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The attitude of the Central Government earlier in this matter was that this was entirely a matter for the State Governments to attend to. In 1950, when this matter was first raised, this was decided and the then Prime Minister made a statement in the House that it was primarily for the State Governments to give assistance to indigent families of political sufferers. However, in individual cases where assistance was immediately required as circumstances warranted, the Central Government also would help.

Subsequently, the descendents of a few of the 1857 martyrs were given certain lifetime pensions. Subsequently, those who had spent at least some time in the Andaman jail—a period of at least five years—were given assistance.

Thus the Central Government have been progressively enlarging their interest in the freedom fighters, but the fact remains that even now, primarily it is for the State Governments, and they have evolved various schemes. I can go into details, but perhaps Prof. Mukerjee is not so much concerned with details as with the fact of different States giving different quanta of assistance. That is a fact. Some of the States have been fairly generous in their consideration of this matter ; some have not been able to provide as much. It is for State Governments to consider this matter. At the most, I can convey to them Prof. Mukerjee's suggestion that they should try to have a uniform pattern. But it is primarily for them, and they have evolved different schemes.

As for Shri Ganguly, I do not know ; it is an individual case.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : These are brought to your attention.

SHRI K. C. PANT : But from the way he put it, I am not sure whether any part of that incarceration was spent in the Andaman jail. As at present, the scheme does not provide for the Central Government to give assistance in such cases. This could be the only reason for our not taking action. Otherwise, our natural sympathies are with them. Where we can give any assistance under the scheme, we do not hesitate to do so.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : What about the Hissar business ? They had to do *dhnrna* before the Prime Miuister's residence. They were given an assurance in 1969, but nothing seems to have been done.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall look into it.

SHRI RANGA : He should broaden the scheme and not rely on the earlier formula.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (GONDA) : In every country, the freedom fighters, war veterans and families of martyres are taken care of and honoured by a grateful nation. That is the least on can do to them. I am afraid in our country our policy of looking after and honouring these people has been very fitful and very inadequate, and nothing substantial has been done in a proper way.

Just now, Shri Mukherjee very rightly pointed out the fact that so far Central Government's attitude has been that this is a matter of States concern and therefore the States will manage. I know that in every State they some scheme or other, but the States, with their limited budgets, cannot afford to give much. There are very hard cases where substantial assistance is needed.

For instance, the mother of Chandra Sekhar Azad, after much trouble, got Rs. 20 per month pension first five months befort she died. I would like to know from tne Government what Bhagat Singh's mother is getting or the dependants of his other companions, whether we are looking after them. It should not be responsibility of the States. They laid down their lives for the country, they got us freedom. It is the responsibility of the Centre. It is also very necessary that there should be a uniform policy followed. The States and the Centre can sit together and decide what policy to follow, and a substantial amount should be allotted for this.

Secondly, I do not understand this distinction that the hon. Minister is making that only if a person has spent five years in the Andaman jail, he qualifies for pension. Any political prisoner who has spent five years in any jail should be entitled to get pension.

Many of them do not want, do not need it, do not care to take it, but those who are in need, who would like to get it, should get it, and not get it after a lot of delay after humiiiating efforis on the part of others.

It is shocking to learn that a leader of the status of Miss Leela Roy, who would never aproach anybody, was very hard pressed for money before she died.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : We refused any help from this Government, I was one of her followers. We ourselves contributed.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : We have received sevaral letters recently from an association of freedom fighters who have been agitating for sometimes. They have adumbrated a scheme by which they are going to build a hostel for these revolutionries. Many of them are bachelors, they never had any time for domestic life, there is nobody to take care of them, they are living in very miserable conditions. This association has brought out Scheme to build a hostel where these people can be taken care of and looked after. I would like to know from the Government what substantial assistance they are getting. In fact, the Government should bear the entire cost. There are many people who need assistance and are getting a pittance of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 which is not enough. Some need proper medical care Government should come out with a declaration that they would take care of all these people.

Then, I would like to raise two more points about the INA. The Ministers told us that the military personnel of the INA are getting pension, but it is a well known fact that there were many civilians who joined the INA Army. Twenty six thousand people laid down their lives for the INA. I would like to know what is happening to these civilians who entered the INA, what happens to their families, to those who would like to get assistance. Is there a scheme with the Government ?

[Shri Samar Guha]

Lasly, I would like to raise the case Shri Mukerjee mentioned. This case was brought to my notice by no less a person than Gopal Singh Qaumi. He has been in prison 17 times and for 13 years altogether. He said that in 1955 these political sufferers, 440 in number were given some land in Hissar. It was banjar land infested with snakes, full of thorny bushes, but they all put whatever little money they had, and with their own labour redeemed the land. It is a very long story. To cut it short when there was President's rule in 1966, the President issued an order that these lands should be given to them perpetuity, that the proprietory rights should be transfered to them, on the condition that pay Rs. 5,000 each, which they are willing to pay, but nothing has happened. They had to undertake *dharna* outside the Prime Minister's house after three years. She gave them all sorts of assurances, but nothing has been done so far.

They feel this is being done on regional and communal considerations. When they have redeemed that land by their labour why can't the Government do this little bit, especially when they are going to pay for the land, and let them live in peace ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : On the general question of Policy about the responsibility of the states and the Centre, I have already given whatever information I have.

SHRI RANGA : Why not charge the policy now ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have also indicated the direction in which we are considering a change. In some cases, the Centre helps the States directly. For instance, in the matter of assistance for the education of children of freedom fighters, the Ministry of Education have a scheme for giving educational concession to them. The expenditure is initially incurred by the State Government and is shared between the Government of India and the State Government on fifty-fifty basis. In the case of Union Territories, the entire cost is borne by the centre.

The hon. member asked why Andaman is treated separately. The Andaman cellular jail has a history of its own. It has a different connotatation in the freedom struggle and its impact has ben different. Those who have participaled in that struggle know very well what it meant to go to the Andaman cellular jail. To come under that scheme, so far it has been obligatory that a freedom fighter should have spent some part of the five year period in the cellular jail, not the whole of it necessarily but at least a part of it. Now we are considering the other possibility of extending it. In fact, the hon. member's suggestion that a five year period spent anywhere in jail may be considered is exactly what we are considering. We have written to all the State Governments and asked them how many cases will be involved. Some State Governments have replied, some have not. But we are considering it.

She said it is insulting and humiliating for freedom fighters to apply. I quite appreciate that sentiment. I realise they are very self- respecting people. But there should be some method of letting the Government know that they are in trouble so that we can take up their cases. In the case of Trailokynath Chakarvarti; who was recentty here, we came to know that he had certain difficulties. We did not ask for any application. We sanctioned Rs. 5000 straightaway. Unfortunately he died. Now we are considering giving that money to his grand-nephew if that possible. So, it is not that we call for application necessarily, but we must have the information. That is obvious.

About the hostel, I do not have any information.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : They have their own organisation and they are raising funds. I can direct the papers to him if he wants.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes. I can comment on it offhand. She said, Rs. 10 to 15 is not enough and it should be raised. I do know that some State Governments

have raised it. I know in UP they had raised it. I hope they had raised it during her Chief Ministership. Some State Governments may not have raised it. But I entirely agree that Rs. 10 to 15 today is certainly not enough; it is a pittance and it should be raised. But it is for the State Governments to consider this matter.

About what has been done about the INA personnel and the *dharn*, I hada already indicated the position.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : With your permission, may I lay these papers about Shri Gopal Singh Qaumi on the Table ?

Mr. SPEAKER : You can hand them over to the Minister.

It is not only a case of Shri Gopal Singh Qaumi; there are others also. All of us have lived with them in jail and we know it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Before I begin I will beg of you a few minutes indulgence in honour of the martyrs who have given all of theirs freedom of this country.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have all respect for his eloquence. But this indulgence should not be at the cost of relevancy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a well-known saying that the blood of the martyr is seed of the church. Today the church of Indian freedom is losing its elan because we have forgotten to honour our martyrs. Our petriotism is at a low ebb because we have failed to remember the suffering the sacrifice and the dedication of our revolutionaries and freedom-fighters. Today the spirit of Indian nationalism has come to the point of Nadir because we have forgotten that it is the blood of the martyrs on which the edifice of national freedom has been built. It is a matter of shame for us that the Minister of State today stated that he has not any papers. But I know not once but many times did representatives of the revolutionaries meet the former Home Minister. Thhy held their conference in Delhi, not once but several times, and they presented not one memorandum but several memoranda, enumerating all their demands. There are three types of freedom-fighters—firstly, the revolutionaries from the day of 1857 to 1947; secondly Gandhian freedom-fighters and, thirdly, member of the Indian National army under Netaji Subhash Chander Bose.

Government have refused to accede to their demand for financial assistance. In fact, I would say that the term "financial assistance" or "pension" is a dishonour to them. There is no question of charity, gift or pension. There is a word in Bangla, *veer pranali*; let us call it honorarium for the honour of the national fighters who have rendered service to the cause of national emancipation. Therefore, it should be called national honorarium, not pension or any kind of gift.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am coming to the point. I beg of you with folded hands to be a little more indulgent.

Some two years back the Home Minister sent a team of Members of Parliament to Andamans to suggest to the government ways and means of helping the Andaman prisoners and preserving the memorial of Netaji, the cellular jail, and the two islands, Swaraj and Shaheed islands, which were the first liberated territory of India. Those Members have submitted a memorandum to the Government to which there was no reply. It has been kept in cold storage. I would like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the United Front Government which have shown courage. They have raised the age for the freedom fighters to join government service. Since they are joining very late they can either complete thiry years of service or get extension up to 65 years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Jyoti Basu.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not Jyoti Basu but Sudhir Banerjee.

They have renamed Dalhousie Square as Dinesh-Badal-Benoy Square; they have renamed Anderson House as Bhabani Bhavan; they have renamed Ochterlony Monument as Shahid Minar. They have removed all the statues of the old imperialist rulers and others of that legacy.

They say, they have no money to meet the demands of revolutionaries. At the time of transfer of power they gave millions of rupees to the old ICS men and the British armymen. Every year you are increasing dearness allowance, taking India as a whole and both the Central and State Governments, over Rs. 200 crores for your employees. If you really want to fulfil the demand of the revolutionaries, give them honorarium. I have calculated that it will not cost you more than Rs. 2 crores a year. You are sitting on the edifice of freedom built by the blood of martyrs. Can you not spend Rs. 2 crores a year for them ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why not ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Most of them are dying. At least for ten years you can do it.

Now, let me summarise the categorical demands that they have made. They are : (1) national honorarium in the form of life long pension to all freedom fighters and revolutionaries who suffered continuously or intermittently over five years either in Andaman Jail or in other jails or in detention or in imprisonment as has been extended to the prisoners of Andamans; (2) to extend the same facility or national honorarium to the parents, wives and other dependants of the martyrs' families; (3) to provide scope either for completion of service of 30 years or to extend the age of 65 years for those wh have joined Government service ver late, as has been done in West Bengal; (4) to provide national homes for old and infirm freedom fighters and revolutionaries; (5) to give free medical and educational facilities to the dependants of revolutionaries and freedom fighters; (6) to give financial assistance to freedom fighters and revolutionaries for self-employment; (7) to extend the same facilities to INA men who joined the Azad Hind Fauj movement. As I have already said; 26,000 of them have sacrificed their lives.

Another demand of theirs to maintain national honour is : (1) to build a national martyrs' memorial in Delhi; (2) to set up a committee of historians to write the history of the Indian revolutionary movement; (3) to write a history of Azad Hind revolution under Netaji; (4) to preserve Andaman Cellular Jail and to set up a national monument there; (5) to complete a directory of national martyrs, as has been started by Kali Charan Ghosh under the title "Roll of Honour"; (6) to place plaques in all jails where martyrs embraced the gallows and to request the Pakistan Government to set up memorials in Lahore Jail in honour of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, and in Chittagong Jail in honour of Surya Sen and others; and, lastly, to build a memorial at Balasore. Also, what we had to do in memory of Rash Behari Bose was that Hardinge Bridge should have been renamed as Rash Behari Bose Bridge.

MR. SPEAKER : We are talking of living people to mitigate their suffering.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know whether they are going to consider this memorandum that they have submitted.

Lastly, Government has tried to transfer their responsibility to State Governments. Did these martyrs sacrifice their lives for the freedom of the States or for the freedom of India as a whole ? If they did so for India as a whole, it is

the duty of the Government. Is the Government going to convene a meeting under the Home Ministry of Home Ministers of all States and representatives of revolutionaries to find out a solution and honourable means of giving them honorarium and of honouring the memory of martyrs ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. Member has made various suggestions. We shall look into the suggestions that he has made. I shall only try to touch on some of the points on which I have information with me.

SHRI RANGA : A memorandum was submitted to you.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not one, many memoranda.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He took objection to my saying that only a few cases had been left. I meant only a few cases of these who are eligible on the present scheme. There may be others who may not come under that scheme but who may be deserving of assistance. I do not rule that out. I said, only a few cases were left under the present scheme and I gave the number of cases also, that is, 27 cases. Then, I said, if more come, we will consider them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is not the point. A general principle should be laid down that those who suffered imprisonment, either detention or imprisonment in the Andaman jail should be intitled. This will not cost you more Rs. 2 crore a year.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am coming to that; I am going by your statement.

The second thing he referred to was about the Andaman jail and the suggestions were made to preserve that jail. He referred to having proper memorial. That is a subject of ministry of Works and Housing. I have found the facts from them A plaque has been put in the Cellular jail with the names of the freedom fighters who were in that jail. The question of preservation and beautification of the Cellular jail is under consideration. In fact, after he had given the memorandum in which this idea was contained, we are looking into this as to how best it can be done.

Then, Sir, I never said that we had no money. I never said that. It is just that the States have the primary responsibility. That has been the approach of the Government. He should not think that the States have not done anything. I would like to give some figures that have been able to collect.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please don't give those figures. I know they are Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 or like that. Please don't utter those things. It is a shame to all of us, to the whole country, to the whole of nation and to the conscience of the nation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : With your permission, Sir, I repeat that they are trying to do something. Now I will give you the figures: Assam—3335; Bihar—393; Punjab—4096; Orissa—1450; West Bengal—2372; Tamil Nadu—3600; Madhya Pradesh—350; Rajasthan—577.

I have not got the information in respect of other States.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the figure in respect of Behar ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is 393. On the face of it, it seems to be low. I will check up this figure.

The hon. Member has made a suggestion that it should be extended to the other jails from the main land also. I have gone beyond that. We will consider also those who spent some time in jails abroad say for instance. Purtugal and Mandalay We will consider Goa freedom fighter also. This in the final stage of consideration. I hope that a decision will be take very soon.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Two decades of our national freedom have already passed. But we have not done anything to national martyrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Then, he raised a point about the history of freedom struggle and about those who participated in it and also about the directory So far as the directory goes, the Minister of Education sponsored a scheme by which final assistance was given to State Governments to prepare a list of freedom fighters. After that, they propose to bring out an all-India directory. The work is in progress. However, the compilation of the directory of freedom fighters will be responsibility of the States. The Ministry of education has brought but a volume of "who is who of martyrs of freedom movement, 18'7 onwards."

They propose to bring out two more volumes in due course

SHRI RANGA : The hon. member suggested a national honorarium to be given to these people. That was applauded by all sections of the house. The hon. Minister seems to have missed it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He said, "don't call it financial assistance. Call it a national honorarium." That is a matter of nomenclature, That can be considered.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : यों तो कोई भी जो मार्टियर है या अपनी आजादी के लिए कुछ कुर्बानी दी है उसके आत्म सम्मान के खिलाफ यह बात है कि वह किसी हुकूमत के पास जाय कि उसे धन आदि की मदद दी जाय क्योंकि जब उन्होंने काम किया तो देश के लिए किया था। लेकिन हम लोग जोकि यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं उनका कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने फर्ज को निभायें। लेकिन यह ठीक है कि मार्टियर्स का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि सरकार के पास मांगने के लिए जायं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इतना कह देना कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है इतना भर कह देना केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए काफी नहीं है। अब बहुत दिनों के बाद यह कहा गया है कि हम भी कुछ उसका बोझ उठा रहे हैं तो मैं गृह मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर सालाना केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कितनी धनराशि उसमें जाती है ?

जो आंकड़े अभी बतलाये गये उन से पता चलता है कि राज्य सरकार वाले भी इस सवाल की तरफ जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिए उतना नहीं देते हैं। कुछ दिन हुए जब मैं बिहार में घूम रहा था कई लोग मुझ से आकर मिले थे। इसके अलावा हमारे पास उनके पत्र आते रहते हैं जिनके पीछे यह भावना होती है कि मेरे जैसे लोगों को जो प्रतिष्ठा मिली है यानी पार्लियामेंट की सदस्यता और उस के चलते अच्छी तनख्वाह पाता हूं वह उनकी कुर्बानियों के कारण है और हम लोगों को उनकी सहायता करनी चाहिए। कभी-कभी हमको अपनी दोस्ती के कारण उनको सहायता करनी पड़ती भी है परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि यह सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

मेरे पास एक पत्र है बिहार की तरफ का। बिहार का आंकड़ा 393 बतलाया गया। मेरे पास एक पत्र आया हुआ है धनबाद का। वह व्यक्ति लिखता है कि वह किसी न किसी प्रकार थोड़ी बहुत शिक्षा पाकर अब शिक्षक बन गया है। इधर उसके परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति काफी दयनीय हो गयी है और मुझसे आग्रह था कि मैं लोकसभा में इस चीज को रखूं कि उसको वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाय। अब की से मेरे पास टेलीग्राम आया है कि उनके पिता गुजर गये हैं। उनके पिता का तखल्लुस 'स्वतंत्र' था और जिनका नाम राजेन्द्र झा था, विक्रमपुर भागलपुर जिले का है। मैं जब वहां चम्पारन में गया तो उनसे मैंने कई बार कहा था। वहां चटखौली विलेज में गुप्त करके एक पौलिटिकल

सफरर हैं उनका लड़का राधा मोहन है। मैंने उनको नौकरी दिलवाने की कोशिश की और उसको नौकरी मिल भी गई सूगर फैक्टरी में लेकिन चूंकि वहां पर पार्टीबाजी चल रही थी इसलिए हुआ यह कि राज्य कांग्रेस के मुखिया ने कारखाने के मैनेजर को धौंस दी और परिणामस्वरूप उस बेचारे को वहां से निकाल दिया। अब उनका पिता जो हमारे साथ हमेशा 1930 से जेल में जाता रहा था उसका अब आपरेशन होना है। कल मेरे पास चिट्ठी आ गई कि अब उसका आपरेशन नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि उसे आगे मदद न दी जाय। उनकी हुकूमत ने अर्थात् बिहार की सरकार ने कुछ जमीन देने का वायदा किया था और दूसरी भी चीजें दी जानी थीं लेकिन नीचे के दफ्तर वाले गड़बड़ कर देते हैं। यहां एस० डी० ओ० से उन्होंने सिफारिश की मगर कुछ नहीं हुआ। हम ने कर्पूरी साहब जो हमारे उपमन्त्री थे उनको कहा कि तुम लोगों ने यह क्यों नहीं किया लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा यह चीजें नहीं होती हैं। इसलिए मेरा गृह मन्त्रालय से सुझाव है कि वह लोग शीघ्र जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने अभी कहा कि राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को एक मीटिंग बुलायें। साथ ही मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि यह महज गवर्नमेंट के लिए ही नहीं होना चाहिए अपितु एक ओल पार्टिज कमेटी इस बारे में बैठा दी जाय जो कि उन तमाम दरख्वास्तों की छानबीन आदि करे। उसमें सारी पार्टीयों के प्रतिनिधि रक्खे जायं और वह कमेटी जो भी दरख्वास्तें अथवा शिकायतें आयें उनके बारे में छानबीन करे और आवश्यक कार्यवाही के बारे में निश्चय करे तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बारे में सरकार का रुख बतलायेंगे ?

कितनी धन राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से आज खर्च होती है ? बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाकर क्या यह कहा जायेगा कि उनको उसमें मदद देनी चाहिए : और वह इस मदद देने के काम को क्यों नहीं करते ? कभी-कभी मुझको मिनिस्टर्स को लिखना पड़ता है कि वह अपने डिस्क्रिशनरी फंड से मदद करें लेकिन वहां कुछ नहीं होता है। अब इसके लिए कोई एक विशेष योजना सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ही शुरू करनी चाहिए और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर निर्भर होना यह तो ऐसा ही हुआ जैसे एक टांग को किसी दूसरे की टांग में लगा देना। अब यह कि 50 परसेंट एड हम देंगे और 50 परसेंट स्टेट कपर्ण्ड दे तो वह काम ठीक से होने वाला नहीं है और स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने ऊपर इस का जिम्मा लेकर यह काम करना चहिए मंत्री महोदय का इस बारे में क्या दृष्टिकोण है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो यह पूछा गया है कि कितनी धनराशि दी गई है तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो सन् 1857 के सेनानी थे उनके जो वारिस हैं उनके लिए 12000 रुपया साल उस स्कीम के तहत रक्खा गया है। जो डिस्क्रिशनरी फंड डिस्क्रिशनरी ग्रांट होम मिनिस्टरी की है और जोकि मुख्यतः इस काम में आती है अर्थात स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की मदद करने के लिए होती है उस में 3 लाख रुपये है जिसमें से कि इस साल 2 लाख 25 हजार 698 रूपये 80 पैसे खर्च हो चुके हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त एक तीसरी स्कीम भी है जिसके अन्तर्गत जोकि अंडमांस में काले पानी में जाकर लोग रहे हैं या कुछ अंश जिन्होंने अपने जेल जीवन का वहां काटा है, कुछ मिला कर 5 साल से कम न काटा हो उन के लिए 10 लाख रुपया रक्खा गया है

SHRI RANGA : That is a lumpsum.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is a pension. That is given out of that.

SHRI RANGA : Total ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes total.

इस के अलावा वह जो अपने एक भाई साहब थे उन के बारे में बिहार सरकार क्या करती है तो उस के ऊपर मैं यहां पर टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मदद के लिए कोई ऐसा केस हमारे पास आयेगा तो हम अवश्य लिख देंगे। जिस केस में कोई बीमारी की बात हो जिसको हम अपने नियमों के तहत दे सकते हैं तो उन को हम अवश्य देंगे और उस बारे में यहां विलम्ब नहीं होगा यह आश्वासन मैं आपको दे सकता हूं।

What we can give we will give when they are eligible under the rules, we will do it.

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या जिनकी परिस्थिति खराब है उन को सहायता देने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बिहार सरकार को भी लिखेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त: हम जो भी यहां से रूल्स के मुताबिक मदद दे सकते हैं वह देंगे और राज्य सरकारों को भी उस के लिए लिख सकते हैं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी: उनको लिखने का कोई मतलब नहीं है बल्कि खुद केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में जिम्मेदारी लेनी है।

SHRI RANGA : They are asking for a change of policy. You are talking about the rules.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am bound by the rules.

SHRI RANGA : He wanted an all-party Committee, a non-partisan Committee.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आखिर में माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों की एक मीटिंग बुलाकर इसके ऊपर चर्चा हो तो उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Barasat incident is more than 20 days old and the CBI was sent to make enquiry. Nothing has come out of it. What has happened to the murders that took place in Barasat ? The whole thing is being hushed up, sir. This is a serious matter Will the government clarify the situation and make a statement ?

12.50 hrs.

RE. MID. TERM POLL

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : You might have seen from all the national papers that are published from here that they have hinted that Parliament is going to be dissolved, and the dates of the elections have also been published. I would like to know the authenticity of the report. That should be made clear.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : In England and other countries, the convention is that before the house rises, the Prime Minister makes the announcement about the dissolution of the House and the elections. I speak subject to correction when I say this...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : This kind of rumour-mongering has been on for a long time. We are not afraid of facing going the elections. Let them come tomorrow, but this kind of thing must not go on. The House must be taken into confidence, and a declaration should be made before Parliament adjourns whether they are going to have mid-term elections, and if they are going to have it, then this kind of clear indication must come before Parliament.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : You must have seen in the press that a particular date has also been announced,

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : We are ready to face elections at any moment.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You must have seen in the papers that a particular date has also been mentioned. If they want to have a mid-term poll, the country will welcome it. Every party will be prepared to face the situation. But when Parliament is in session at least, we must know before Parliament adjourns whether Government are really contemplating to have an early election and whether Parliament is going to be dissolved, so that we may know when the next session would start, because generally before we adjourn, we consider about the date of the budget session. So, we must know now whether there is going to be another session or not.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Are these elections going to solve the economic problems of the country like rising prices, unemployment etc ? They are trying to hoodwink the people by this....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : They will be solved, because thereby we shall get rid of this government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि कानों कान भनक भी पड़ रही है और कई समाचार—पत्रों में ऐसे समाचार भी प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं कि हमारी मुद्रा की स्थिति बहुत खराब होने जा रही है तथा वित्त मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा है कि जो उनके जो टैक्सेशन के प्रस्ताव हैं वह अगले निर्वाचनों के लिए हितकर नहीं रहेंगे, इस लिए निर्वाचन जल्दी कराये जायें। दूसरी स्थिति यह है कि हमारे कुछ मित्र जो आज सरकार को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं वह चाहते हैं कि उन के प्रतिनिधि भी मिनिस्ट्री में लिए जायें। गवर्नमेन्ट शायद उन के प्रतिनिधियों को एलेक्शनों के बाद लेना चाहती है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कौन है ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सी० पी० आई। दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गृह मन्त्री यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उन से कहें कि वह इस पर थोड़ा स्पष्टीकरण दें।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): It is all nonsense that he has said...

MR SPEAKER : One Member has raised the point, and I thought that that should have been enough. But now, hon. Members have made it a matter of debate...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : It should not be a matter of debate. But I think, you as representing the House must also appreciate that it is rather reprehensible that when Parliament is in session, certain rumour-mongering or whatever it is, obviously on the inspiration which comes from the Government side, goes on in the press; if it is in the day's work for Parliament to be dissolved before time and new elections are to be held, we are not here to mind it; we are ready; all parties are ready. But the point is that this kind of motivated propaganda is carried on in a semi-hush-hush fashion, but with all sorts of overtones applied to it, which is obviously inspired by Government, because reports also appear in certain papers which are very much in the good books of the Government party. When this kind of thing goes on, it is entirely against the principle of Parliamentary life. We are sitting here from day to day and the Leader of the House is never here, and even when subjects appertaining to her own directly administered department come up before the House, in the case of the honorarium to freedom-fighters or whatever it is, she is never here; the Leader of the House is never here to lead the House. The House is being informed by press and by all kinds of sundry people that this sort of thing is going on. You, Sir, should take notice of it, and you should ask Government to come forward and make an announcement. If there is to be a principled announcement, it is not in the power of the Prime Minister or anybody just to say 'I can dissolve the House at any moment

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I like', but it has to be done on the basis of parliamentary principle.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) —

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You must call the Prime Minister here. This is an important matter requiring her presence. We are not going to tolerate this. He must act like a Chief Whip and call the Prime Minister here.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : You must allow me to repudiate what Shri P V Shastri said about my party. It was an irresponsible statement for him to make.

MR. SPEAKER : His leader has spoken.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Perhaps in the din he did not hear him. Shri Shastri made an irresponsible statement dragging the name of my party.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : On a point of order. When we are sitting in Parliament, in session and functioning, to raise such issues means it prevents the unfettered functioning of Parliament, and as such, I consider it a matter of privilege. I would like to have your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : We do not want that a matter of privilege should be such that we can sit in here for all time. I will examine it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय गत वर्ष की घटनाओं के बाद मुल्क में जनमत में इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है कि कोई भी साधारण आदमी इस बात को महसूस करता है कि यह जो सभा है या जो दूसरी विधान सभायें हैं वह अब लोकमत का सही मानों में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करतीं। यह सत्य बात है। हम लोग मध्यावधि चुनावों से घबरा रहे हैं, ऐसा लोग महसूस करते हैं। क्या आप कोई रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं कि स्वयम् इस सदन में प्रस्ताव आये और स्वयम् सदन अपने को बर्खास्त करने के बारे में अपनी राय व्यक्त करे तथा राष्ट्रपति आदेश जारी करें और दुबारा चुनाव हो जायें ? पिछले वर्ष से ही लोग कह रहे हैं कि चुनाव होने चाहिएं और मार्च में ही वह होने चाहिएं। अगर इस साल मार्च में नहीं हो सके तो अगले साल मार्च में जरूर किये जायें।

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is a very good suggestion by Shri Limaye. We need not go to the extent of a Resolution. Rather if you authorise me in that behalf, I will look into it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We give you full power.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I agree with my hon. friends that if there is to be a mid-term election, some indication must be given to this Parliament. Particularly when suggestions are being floated in newspapers when we are in session. But about one thing, I am very anxious, that if there is a dissolution, it shall not be before the Prime Minister lays the foundation stone for the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मध्यावधि चुनाव से सरकार भले ही डरती हो, लेकिन मोटे तौर पर हम लोग नहीं डरते हैं। जिस रुप में यह बात उठाई जाती है बीच बीच में उस से एक वातावरण पैदा किया जाता है और उस से देश में मैं देख रहा हूँ कि एक रैनिक पैदा किया जा रहा है, एक दहशत पैदा की जा रही है। लोग इस भावना से हम से नहीं पूछते हैं कि मध्यावधि चुनाव में क्या होगा, बल्कि वह यह कहते हैं कि शायद पार्लियामेंट्री सेट अप में कुछ गड़बड़ी है और वह मध्यावधि चुनाव का मतलब ही दूसरा समझने लगते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस

पर सफाई करे कि क्या जो दुबारा चुनाव का साधारण समय है इस पर वह चुनाव नहीं करा रही है ? क्लियर—कट बात होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो यह जनता के बीच में पैनिक पैदा करने और अविश्वास पैदा करने का रास्ता होगा ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : लोग सामान उधार देना बन्द कर देंगे । (व्यवधान)

13. hrs.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : May I seek your guidance on this matter ? I will read out to you articles 83 and 85, which are the two articles with which we are concerned. Article 83 (2) is like this :

> "The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the House :"

Normally, the House of the people is supposed to have a tenure of years, but article 85 (2) (b) says :

> "The president may from time to time—
>
> \+ \+ \+
>
> (b) dissolve the House of the people."

These are the two guidelines that we have in the Constitution. There are some precedents in the House of Commons. During the war, if prolonged its own life to seven years because of the extraordinary conditions prevailing because of the war.

Here, we have this problem. Shri Limaye has also referred to it. When there is not a single party having a clear majority, it should be left to Parliament, and it is implicit in the Constitution. Normally Parliament sits for five years. I share the sentiments expressed by my colleague that if the Government wants to dissolve Parliament, we will be equally facing it and welcoming dissolution of Parliament, but there should not be this perennial sword of a Democles hanging over the head of Parliament, so that there is an atrophy of Parliament, and uncertainty and unreality about everything, which must be eliminated once for all.

The right to dissolve Parliament or rather advise the President to dissolve Parliament is available to a Party having a clear majority, otherwise it is up to Parliament itself to pronounce on this issue, and the Constitution is very clear on this issue. I have already quoted articles 83 and 85. In the light of these constitutional provisions, may I request that you, acting as our spokesman, take up the issue with the Prime Minister, thrash it out and come and once for all tell us what is going to happen to Parliament.

MR. SEPAKER : This rumour has been coming for some time. I saw the morning papers. In one of the papers only—it is not in so big headlines in all other papers—it has appeared, and in the same paper I saw on another page a contradiction by the Prime Minister that there was no question. No one knows about it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : You are not quoting her fully.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Let her declare it in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? (*Interruptions*) There is no question of defending. I am saying what I read in the papers. What are you doing ? I do not like it. Why are you coming on me like anything ? (*Interruption*) please sit down. I am quite conscious of your presence here today.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Please do not indulge in these cheap jibes. I do not think it is becoming on your part to indulge in these cheep jibes. What I submitted is...

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you disturb me ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I said that you were not quoting the Prime Minister fully. She has said "for the time being". This is a very big...

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you so impatient, my dear sister ? What are you doing ? I have all respect for you.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : If you use this language, I have no objection, but the earlier one was open to objection.

MR. SPEAKER : I have all respect for you. I never meant that you should get annoyed. There are a number of Ministers, you get annoyed with them. Why with the poor Speaker ? Do not do it with me.

I can give you the background. There was a calling attention in the morning. I saw the news, and Secretary also put the other side of it, and I was not sure as to which was correct,—the big news or the other one, also in the same paper. Are you satisfied if I put it like this ? So, I kept this pending. I am not sure as to what we should do.

SHRI NATH PAI : You follow my suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : Regarding your suggestion also, these matters are purely constitutional positions. I do not think we are bound to go into them at present. It is for the Prime Minister to come out with some statement.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is for yuo to take up the issue with the Prime Minister.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : She would not come and make a statement. She is dodging the House. That is why we are requesting you to take up the matter with her.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have also seen the newspaper reports this morning...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : On a point of order, Sir. When the leaders of all the parties belonging to the opposition have expressed their opinion that it is only the Prime Minister who is entitled to answer, no other minister has the right to reply. If any other minister tries to reply, it is an insult to the whole House.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, you have referred to newspaper reports this morning where it is said that a decision has been taken at the highest level about the mid-term poll. I discussed the matter with the Prime Minister and I am in a position to say categorically that the report is untrue.

SHRI RANGA : Even then we would like you to take it up with the Prime Minister and tell the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Even after the Parliamentary Affairs Minister's statement, I do not think the ambiguity has been removed. We would, therefore, request you to ask the Prime Minister to make a statement on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the minister has said it in a very categorical manner on her behalf. As for the points raised about the constitutional position, I am not sure ; I cannot give an offhand reply.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Mr. Nath Pai has raised a constitutional issue namely, that she is not competent to advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not in a position to interpret the Constitution one way or the other. This is the prerogative of the Prime Minister.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : श्री राम सुभग सिंह जैसे कितने ही मोटे मोटे लोग उधर

बैठे हुए हैं। ये क्यों डर रहे हैं ? आप का ग्रैंड एलायंस आपको मुबारिक हो।

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13.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVY (PENSION) SECOND AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) Second Amendment Regulations, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 457 in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1970, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4554/70].

NOTIFICATION UNDER FOOD ADULTERATION ACT AND REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in notification No. G.S.R. 1809 in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1970, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4558/70]

(2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twenty-third World Health Assembly held at Geneva, from 5th to 23rd May, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4563/70.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1797 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1970 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 867 dated the 24th May, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4564/70].

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13.9 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

> 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 3rd December, 1970, adopted the following motioning in regard to the Joint Committee of the Houses on amendments to election law :-
>
> > "That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses to consider the question of amendment to election law and authorises the Chairman to nominate seven members to serve on the said Joint Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the Chairman has nominated the following members to the said Joint Committee :-

1. Shri Lal K. Advani

[Secretary]

2. Shri Narayana Kalliyana Krishnan
3. Shri V. B. Raju
4. Shri Triloki Singh
5. Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
6. Shri Swai Singh Sisodia
7. Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

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COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :-

(1) Eighteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Social Welfare-Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in in public services.

(2) Nineteenth Report on Complaints/ Representations received by the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE: WEST BENGAL (PREVENTION OF VIOLENT ACTIVITIES) ACT, 1970 AND WEST BENGAL MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER ACT, 1970—*Contd.*

MR SPEAKER : Mr Madhok was on his legs last time. He may continue after lunch.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

—

The Lok Sabha Re-Assembled After Lunch at Seventeen Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI *in the chair.*]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I have a submission to make...(*Interruptions*)

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं चाहता हूं कि बैंकाक की एशियन गैम्ज में चन्दगीराम और जिन दूसरे ऐथलीट्स ने गोल्ड मेडल जीते हैं, इस हाउस की तरफ से उनको मुबारकबाद दी जाये, क्योंकि हम सबको इसकी बहुत खुशी है ।

सभापति महोदय : सब माननीय सदस्य अपने स्थानों पर बैठ जायें । माननीय सदस्य इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि जब दोपहर के भोजन के बाद सभा प्रारम्भ हो, तो हम फिर से शून्य का घंटा न बनायें । इस सदन में विभिन्न प्रश्नों को उठाने की अनुमति देने के बारे में नियम बने हुए हैं । अगर माननीय सदस्य पश्चिम बंगाल से सम्बन्धित किसी प्रश्न को उठाना चाहते हैं, तो वे उसके बारे में वर्तमान बहस के दौरान विस्तार के साथ कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि यह बहस पश्चिमी बंगाल से ही सम्बन्धित है ।

RE: REPORTED STABBING OF MRS. PARIMAL GHOSH

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The wife of a Central Minister has been stabbed. We hear that the wife of Shri Parimal Ghosh has been stabbed. We want more information from the Minister...(*Interruptions*) It is a serious matter. He is our colleague

and he is a Central Minister. We want to know the latest information from the Government.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बताया जाता है कि श्री परिमल घोष की गैर-हाजिरी में किसी शख्स ने उनके मकान में घुस कर उनके बीवी-बच्चों पर हमला किया है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि इस बारे में सही पोजीशन क्या है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य श्री परिमल घोष के परिवार पर आक्रमण के बारे में सरकार से सूचना चाहते हैं, निश्चय ही यह बड़ी दुःखद घटना है, जिस पर इस सदन और सरकार को चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। इस घटना को उठाने के बारे में भी कुछ नियम और प्रकार हैं। इस प्रश्न को कालिंग एटेन्शन या किसी अन्य ढंग से उठाया जा सकता है, ताकि सरकार पूरी तरह तैयार होकर इस बारे में जवाब दे सके।

श्री समर गुहा : मैंने इस बारे में कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया है। कभी कभी कालिंग एटेन्शन को शाम को भी ले लिया जाता है। यह रूल्ज के मुताबिक है। अगर आप इस का समर्थन करें तो इस को आज शाम को लिया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप ने इस बारे में ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव दिया है, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय उस पर विचार करेंगे, आप उन से मिल कर परामर्श कर लें।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, देश में वैगन्ज की कमी हो रही है, रेल डिपार्टमेन्ट वैगन नहीं दे रहा है और इस लिए धनबाद में कोयला जमा हो रहा है इस का परिणाम यह है कि फरीदाबाद और अन्य स्थानों में फैक्टरियां बन्द पड़ी हैं और मजदूर बेकार हो गये है, मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को जो कुछ भी कहना हो, वह सभापति की अनुमति ले कर कहें।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : (Krishnagar) You must give one minute to us to make a statement.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : What is your direction regarding the assault on the wife of Shri Parimal Ghosh, who has been stabbed ?

सभापति महोदय : मैंने अभी कहा है कि इन प्रश्नों को उठाने के बारे में जो नियम बने हुए हैं, माननीय सदस्य उनके अनुसार नोटिस दें। अध्यक्ष महोदय उस के बारे में फैसला करेंगे। जहां तक इस घटना का सम्बन्ध है, इस के बारे में पश्चिमी बंगाल सम्बन्धी बहस में कहा जा सकता है।

श्री बलराज मधोक।

14.22 hours

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. WEST BENGAL (PREVENTION OF VIOLENT ACTIVITIES) ACT, 1970 AND WEST BENGAL MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER ACT, 1970—*Contd.*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, I was saying the other day that this Government is hunting with the hounds and is running with the hare in Bengal. On the one side it talks of bringing about peace and brings forward these two Acts, which I welcome, on the other, at the same time, it continues to hobnob with these very elements which are at the back of the whole trouble that is going on there. The latest report that we have got about the stabbing of the wife of hon. Minister, Shri Parimal Ghosh, and his son ; and also of the stabbing yesterday of four students of Vidyarthi Parishad who were trying to resist the Naxalites who were trying to dislocate the examinations, points to the fact that the situation there, instead of improving, is deteriorating.

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

But the question is : How can things be tackled ? The Prime Minister herself is very loud in protesting that she is not hobnobbing with the Communists and that she is a nationalist and all that. But the taste of the pudding is in its eating. What kinds of policies and statements is she making and what kinds of things are her colleagues doing ?

I have just now before me the cutting of *Aryavarta* from Patna. Shri Bhupesh Gupta, the leader of the C. P. I., went there and threatened Shri Daroga Rai, the Chief Minister, of the Congress (R), that unless he withdrew the police from the villages where it had been sent to prevent the lawless activities of some violent forces, they would withdraw their support from him. To the utter surprise of everybody, the Chief Minister has accepted this demand, has withdrawn the police and has given a free hand to the Naxalites and other violent elements. If this kind of a thing continues, how do you think there can be any improvement in the situation ?

Then, what is the Prime Minister herself saying ? The other day she addressed a meeting of the so-called convention against communalism. There—I have the report before me—she said that there are not only violent activities of Naxalites but that there are some rightist parties also which are indulging in violent activities But did not have the courage to name any of them or to give any single instance. This is the way in which she is trying to minimise what is happening in Bengal. With this kind of approach, she cannot be expected to tackle the problem there.

What kind of non-violence does she believe in ? It is a pity that she carries the name of Gandhi. Had she carried only the name of Nehru, one would not mind. But she carries the name of Gandhi, the Apostle of Non-violence. And what kind of an apostle of non-violen is she ? While she was speaking some people raised some slogans in praise of Dr. Lohia. We know that she is allergic to the name of Dr. Lohia, but that does not mean thet they should be beaten up and violent action should be taken against them for that. With this kind of an approach and outlook, how can you expect that any improvement in the situation in West Bengal can be brought about ?

Without going into the details of the situation which is too bad, I would draw your attention to some of the solutions of the problem.

One solution that has been suggested by communist friends is that we should have elections to the Assembly of Bengal and that that will be the penacea for all the ills. My submission is this, I am not against elections ; I am not against mid-term elections even for the Lok Sahba. But the Government says that the conditions in Bengal are not ripe for elections to the Assembly there. If there can be mid-term elections for the Lok Sabha, how can you avoid elections for the Assembly of Bengal ? When you hold elections to the Bengal Assembly, you must also keep in mind the implications of the situation that has developed in Pakistan.

As things are, in West Bengal too. the demand of that kind of autonomy which has been made by Mujibur Rahman in East Pakistan is rising. My hunch is that if my communist friends go to elections in Bengal, they will raise the same kind of slogans, the same kind of demand for autonomy for Bengal. After that, there will be a demand that whole of Bengal should be separated and made a sovereign State. I would like the Government to seriously consider implications of any such elections and its long-range impact on the country's unity, the country's integrity and the democratic system to which we are committed. Therefore, this solution of going in for elections is no solution at all.

Yet some solution has to be found. If a solution has to be found, then the laws alone are not enough. There should be some machinery to enforce these laws. At the moment the executive head of Bengal Government is the Governor. Do you think that this Governor there is gonig to enforce these laws there ? He is too much committed to conmunist ideologs. So,

whatever you might do, so long as he is the Governor, these Acts will not be properly enforced and the confidence of the people will not be restored.

It is very essential that if any worthwhile improvement has to be made in the conditions of Bengal, the Governor of Bengal must be immediately removed and somebody who has an administrative experience, who is not committed to communist ideology, as Mr. Dhavan is, has to be sent there as the Governor. It is not a question of removing the Governor alone. The Governor, after all, is the nominee of the Home Ministry. So long as the Government of India is manned by women and men of the type we have here, I do not think the mere removal of the Governor will do. Therefore, it is very important that the Government here must make up its mind as to what it is going to do about Bengal. As things are, so long as this Government is here, I do not think we can improve conditions in Bengal. And the disease of Bengal is spreading to Bihar and other neighbouring provinces. If this country's integrity has to be sefed, if the democracy has to be saved, if India is not to go the way of Vietnam or any other country which has been the victim of the communist aggression, then this Government has to be removed from here. The solution of Bengal problem does not lie in Calcutta, It lies here. With this Government here committed to violence, committed to anti-democratic methods, committed to all kinds of disruptive elements, you cannot expect things to improve in Bengal. Therefore, my appeal to this House is, if you want to save Bengal, and Bengal means India, if you want to save India, then we have to throw this Government out . . .

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur) : Dissolve Parliament.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : If for that purpose, dissolution is essential, I am not against it. But, I think if the democratic sense, if the patriotic sense, of the hon. Members of this house really asserts itself, this Government can be thrown out even without dissolving Parliament. But until and unless this Government is removed from here, I do not think, we can have any improvement in the situation in Bengal.

Then, we are told that the youth of Bengal are doing all that. I do not think the youth of Bengal have become proverse in one day. There are certain conditions in which they have been acting. I would like the Government to set up a machinery through which some of the youngmen are properly examined and in that matter cooperation must be taken of the parents, of the teachers and of some psychologists so that we can find out how their mind is working. Simply *danda* will not solve the problem. At the same time, some kind of psychological treatment also is necessary. some kind of healing balm has to be applied for that purpose. The most important thing to be done is that some kind of cultural revolution has to be brought about there, the cultural revolution of the type which Swami Vivekananda and Sri Aurbindo brought about in Bengal in the early years of the present century. I don't think that Bengal is not prepared to listen to that kind of voice of reason even to-day. But unfortunately, there are few people who can give that kind advice and that kind of guidance and, on the other hand, the nihilistic philosophy of Communists is holding its sway there. The result is that instead of a cultural revolution, we are having an anti-cultural revolution of the Mao Brand. Therefore, this has to be checked and for that purpose it is the duty of all political leaders, those who stand for democracy, those who stand for nationalism to come forward and give a lead. This work cannot be done by the ruling party. This work cannot be done by the Communist Parties.

The youth of West Bengal is sick of the slogan they have been listening all these years. They need some constructive alternative. If some constructive, nationalistic and patriotic alternative is not provided to them, then if they adopt a nihilistic approach, I will not be surprised. In fact this is what is happening. Therefore, we have to wean them away from the nihilistic approach to a constructive approach and some alternative has to be given to them

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

and that is a challenge to all the nationalist and democratic parties. If they continue warring with each other and if they fail to create a viable alternative to the Ruling Party and its Communist allies, they too will be as much blamed for the developments there and its implications as the ruling Party. Therefore, the nationalist and democratic forces also must come forward.

Lastly, there is the problem of unemployment. The people in West Bengal have no work and it is well known that an idle mind is a devil's workshop. If they have no work and if they turn to these kind of things, they cannot be blamed too much.

We know that the unemployment position which is already bad has become very much worse because of the influx of millions of refugees. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that certain other industries and certain other programmes at the State-level as also with the co-operation of industrialists and private entrepreneurs by which work can be provided to the idle hands should be started and this providing of work to them must go on side by side with the type of cultural revolution that I have suggested. With all these and at the same time, if the situation is tackled in a firm way through these laws, I think the situation will improve.

With these observations and reservations, I support the enactment of these two laws.

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया (जालोर) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का जवाब कितने बजे होगा ?

सभापती महोदय : इस के ऊपर चार घंटे का समय नियत है। उस में से 1 घंटा 20 मिनट पहले लिया जा चुका है और 12 मिनट अभी मधोक जी ने लिया है। मंत्री महोदय आखिर में जवाब देंगे।

श्री समर गुह (कन्टाई) : हमारी पार्टी और सब के बोल लेने के बाद मिनिस्टर महोदय जवाब देंगे या पहले ?

सभापती महोदय : सब के बोलने के बाद।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस के सामने जो रेजोल्युशंस जेरे बहस है उन की मैं पुरे जोर से मुखालिफत करता हूं ....

श्री स० मो० बैनर्जी: क्यों ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इस वास्ते कि बंगाल का मसला सिर्फ बंगाल का मसला नहीं है बल्कि यह सारे देश का मसला है और वहां जो आग लगाई गई है वह कोई छोटी मोटी आग नहीं है, उस के तहत पालिटिकल है। मैं यह बात मान लेता हूं कि बंगाल में कुछ अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट भी है कुछ थोड़ी बहुत डेवलपमेन्ट की बात में भी शिकायत होगी और साथ साथ कुछ लैन्ड रिफार्म्स की बात भी है। ठीक है, वह हल होना चाहिए और मैं उन आदमीयों में से हूं जो इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि बंगाल के जो कुछ मसायल हैं वह जरूर हल होने चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जह उधर होनी चाहिए। लेकिन उस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन मसायल को कुछ पार्टियां ले कर उछालें और देश की युनिटी के साथ, देश की इज्जत के साथ, देश की इंटीग्रिटि के साथ खेलें देश के अमन के साथ खेलें। वह एक ऐसी चीज है कि कोई भी हिन्दुस्तान का हितैषी हिन्दुस्तान से प्यार करने वाला चाहे किसी पार्टी का हो बर्दाशत नहीं करेगा। वहां जो हालात हो रहे हैं जहां तक नौजवानों की बेरोजगारी का सवाल है, मैं उन से हमदर्दी है और बेरोजगारी का हल वहां निकलना चाहिए, जल्दी से जल्दी निकलना चाहिए चाहे वह बेरोजगारी का हल कलकत्ते में

हो या देहात में डेवलपमेन्ट के काम कर के हो जिससे उन को धन्धे मिलें, रोजगार मिले, नौकरियां मिल, उस से हो, स्पेशल अटेंशन प्लानिंग कमीशन उधर दे और बंगाल के जो खास मसायल हैं उनके लिए अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो देश का हर भाई इस का समर्थन करेगा। इस में कोई बेइज्जती या कोई गलत काम नहीं कि जहां ज्यादा दुख है, जहां ज्यादा सिकायत है, अगर लोग उस के लिए चिल्लाते हैं तो हमारी तवज्जह उधर जानी चाहिए। वह हल होने चाहिए। मैं उन आदमियों में से हूं जो इस का हल चाहते हैं। सोशो-एकानमिक हल होना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि वहां का मसला इतना लम्बा हो गया है कि सारे देश में उस की जड़ें हो गई हैं। मुख्तलिफ स्टेट्स में इस ख्याल के आदमी है जिस ख्याल के आदमी वहां काम करते हैं। यहां भी कुछ भाई हैं जो उन की मदद करते हैं और कुछ उन को पुरा करार करते हैं। मेरी 'अपनी पार्टी में भी कुछ आदमी है' जो नीमे और नीमे रूबरू उन की मदद करते हैं। खुल कर उन की मुखालिफत नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि नीचे नीचे उन के साथ हमदर्दी भी रखते हैं। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है, चाहे कम्यूनिस्ट हो, चाहे कांग्रेसी हो चाहे कांग्रेस (ओ) हो, चाहे जन संघ हो, चाहें किसी पार्टी के लोग हों, हिन्दुस्तानी पहले है, र जनीति पीछे है। अगर कोई आदमी नाम लेकर किसी का हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी दुर करने में बेरोजगारी दूर करने में, गरीबों का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ाने में आगे आता है तो उस मसले को लिया जाये और कानूनी तरीके से उस को उठाया जाये, लेकिन अगर उस के साथ ही साथ इन मसलों को ले कर वह पाकिस्तान से या चीन से इन्टरवेशन ले या हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कोई खेल तो वह हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा दुश्मन है। उन में मेरा बेटा क्यों न हो, मैं चाहूंगा कि उस का इलाज किया जाये।

हमारे नौजवानों को वर्गलाया जा रहा है, और मैं इस बात से वाकिफ हूं कि नौजवान तबके पर उसका असर पड़ जाता है, वह तबका गलत हाथों में जा रहा है। यह मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि यह न सिर्फ कांग्रेस का मसला बल्कि सारी पार्टियों का मसला है। इन में जन संघ भी है, कम्यूनिस्ट भी है, कांग्रेस भी है और कांग्रेस (ओ) भी है, अपने अपने ढंग से सब पार्टियां इकट्ठी हो कर इसका पोलिटिकल रूप निकालें। जो आदमी अपने एक मसले को लेकर वियट-नाम किस्म की लड़ाई यहां करके सारे हिन्दुस्तान को छिन्न भिन्न करना चाहते हैं, पाश पाश करना चाहते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, जो चीन और पाकिस्तान के हाथों मे खेलना चाहते हैं, उन अनासिर का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारी सारी पार्टियों को एक होना चाहिए। इसमें किसी खास पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। आज एक स्कूल को छोड़ कर, जो इन लोगों के हाथों में खेलना चाहते हैं हिन्दुस्तान की सारी पार्टियां साथ आएं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि जो जे० बसु की पार्टी है वह सबसे ज्यादा इन्कलाब की बात करती है, मैं गोपालन की बात भी कहता हू, इन सबके लिये यह टेस्ट है कि वह देश को अपना समझते हैं या देश को पाश पाश करना चाहते हैं। उनको आकर साथ मिल कर काम करना चाहिए।

आज पाकिस्तान में एलेक्शन होने के बाद एक दूसरा एलिमेंट भी उभरने वाला है। चूंकि हमारे मसले हल नहीं हो रहे हैं इसलिए शायद इन हालात को बंगाल के कुछ नौजवान दूसरा रुख भी दे दें। हमें यह चीज भी देखनी है कि इस किस्म के अनासिर पाकिस्तान में भी मौजूद हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में भी मौजूद हो सकते हैं जो इस नारे को ले कर एक और किस्म की शक्ल दे दें और बंगाल में व हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में जो सेशनिस्ट या हिन्दुस्तान से

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

अलग होने वाली ताकतें हैं वह कहीं न पैदा हो जायें।

मैं इस बात को खास तौर पर कहूंगा कि यह अकेले गवर्नमेंट का मसला नहीं है। यह पौलिटिकल मसला है और सारी पार्टियों का मसला है। अगर उनमें हिन्दुस्तान और भारत माता का खून है तो सारी पार्टियों को यह देखना है कि वह खामख्वाह शिकन्यतें करना न शुरू कर दें कांग्रेस की। यह एक पार्टी के बस का सवाल नहीं है। वहां अकेले फौज या पुलिस से मुकाबला करके भी कुछ नहीं होगा क्योंकि अकेले फौज और पुलिस के मुकाबला करने से काम नहीं चलता है। वहां इस किस्म की हालत पैदा हो गई है कि नौजवानों का दिमाग बदलना होगा। और यह तभी होगा जिस तरह से नागालैंड में हुआ। एक एक आदमी के कोआपरेशन से, पुलिस के कोआपरेशन से, वहां की जनता के कोआपरेशन से इस तरह के लोगों को समझाया बुझाया गया और वह मामला दबा दिया गया उसी तरह से यह जरूरी है कि वहां पर एक कल्चरल रिवोल्यूशन लाया जाये और सारी पार्टियां उसमें हिस्सेदार बनें। यह नहीं कि चौबीस घन्टे इन्दिरा गांधी को गाली देना शुरू कर दिया जाये। हमें इसमें राजनीति नहीं लानी है। अगर कोई इसमें राजनीति लाना चाहता है तो उसका दिल काला है और वह कोई और बात करना चाहता है। आज तो सारे मुल्क को मुतहद्दा करने की जरुरत है।

मैं; सभापति महोदय, आपकी मार्फत कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां भी उन लोगों के अड्डे हों जिनकी वजह से पाकिस्तानी और चीनी नुमांइश का खुमार नौजवानों में आता है, उनको तोड़ना जरूरी है। मैं ने देखा है कि कई यूनीवर्सिटियों के प्रोफेसर और स्टूडेंटस भी इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग के लिए बंगाल भेजे जाते हैं। मुझे इसका जाती तजुर्बा है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो ऐक्ट बनाया गया जा रहा है उसकी तहत कोई भी आदमी बख्शा न जाये, चाहे कोई कितना बड़ा आदमी क्यों न हो, चाहे वह किसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का बेटा हो चाहे किसी वजीर का बेटा हो, चाहे वह अपोजीशन के नेता का लड़का हो चाहे वजीरे-आजम का लड़का हो, अगर वह इस किस्म का काम करता है जिससे देश को हानि होती है तो उसको राउंड अप कर के जेल में डाला जाये। अगर देश खत्म होगा तो यह सारी राजनीति कहां जायेगी? मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के आदमियों को राउंड-अप करना चाहिए। चाहे वह बंगाल के बारे में हो चाहे कहीं और के बारे में, अगर अहिंसा के तरीके से या नसीहत देने से मामला हाथ में नहीं आता तो आप तो पुलिस की बटेलियन की बात करते हैं, अगर फौज के हवाले आपको करना पड़े वहां को तो इसमें कौन सी शर्म की बात है? अगर हिन्दुस्तान छिन्न-होगा तो किस वास्ते आप की फौज और पुलिस है? आप फौज को दे दीजिए। इसमें कोई पालिटिक्स की बात नहीं है। आखिर वहां पर पुलिस और फौज गई ही क्यों है? जब पानी सिर के ऊपर चला जायेगा, देश के खतरे में पड़ने की बात हो जायेगी और वक्त के ऊपर आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो आप अपने फर्ज में कोताही करेंगे और मुल्क के साथ गद्दारी करेंगे। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां हालात ऐसे संगीन हो जायें, खराब हो जायें, पानी सिर के ऊपर चला जाये वहां न सिर्फ पुलिस जाये बल्कि फौज भेजी जाये और वह हालात को ठीक करे।

आखीर में मैं यह कह कर खत्म करता हूं कि इस मामले में कोई प्रेसस्टज का सवाल नहीं बनना है। हमें देखना है कि अगर कोई आदमी एक या दो महीने में वहां पर पूरे तौर से अमन

न कायम कर दे, जो एडवाइजर है या ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह दो महीने में बंगाल में नार्मलसी न ला पाये, आप उनको टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम दे दे, लेकिन अगर वह ऐसा न कर पाये और पूरे तौर पर ला ऐण्ड आर्डर न ला पाये—50 परसेंट, 30 परसेन्ट, 20 परसेन्ट भी न ला पाये, और हालत इतनी खराब हो जाये कि मर्ज बढ़ता जाए ज्यों ज्यों दवा की जाए, तो आप उस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को नोटिस दे दें और दूसरे लोगों को बुलाकर उनको टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम दे दें कि इतने वक्त में नार्मलसी लाओ नहीं तो तुम्हारा बिस्तर गोल कर दिया जायेगा। उस गवर्नमेंट को बदल दो, ऐडवाइजर को भी बदल दो और दूसरे लोगों को लाकर उन को भी कहो कि दो महीने के अन्दर नार्मलसी लाओ नहीं तो तुम्हारा भी बिस्तर गोल कर दिया जायेगा। जब आप इस तरह के ड्रास्टिक मेथड्स इस्तेमाल करेंगे तभी कुछ हो सकेगा नहीं तो नहीं। आज मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूं कि बंगाल में एक आग लग गई है। कहीं बंगाल में सुलग कर यह हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों को नुकसान न पहुंचाये। यह एक बड़ा भारी मसला है जो कि फौजी तौर पर शुरू किया गया है। बाहर से पैसा आ रहा है बाहर से हथियार भी मिलते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान पूरी तरह से उस जंगबन्दी की लपेट में आ रहा है। माफ करना,

न समझोगे तो मिट जाओगे हिन्दुस्तान वालो,
तुम्हारी दास्तां तक भी न होगी दास्तानों में।

यह मौका है, अगर आप को हालात पर काबू पाना है तो जहां से बीमारी निकलती है वहीं उसको खत्म कर दें। जब आप ऐसा करेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान का फायदा होगा, कौम का फायदा और हमारा फायदा होगा।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened with great attention to the speeches of the two Movers of the Resolutions.

They made very serious allegations against the Police. They were very indignant, very wrathful and very excited. Naturally, we share some of their sentiments.

Sir, a Report has been circulated, supposedly from an Association of Democratic Lawyers of West Bengal, which gives a longg list of the atrocities committed by the Police. If even a portion of what is reported is correct, it is certainly a serious matter and the Government should check this, because, Sir, however much we may want to arm the Government with powers to crush violence, at the same time, the Police must take care and act without any sense of vindictiveness or any sense of revenge. I know, policing is a difficult task. I admit that. But then, Government also should take care to see that as far as possible the Police should try to use the least amount of violence.

Sir, I share their indignation. One gentleman was very indignant when he talked of cases of molestation of women, murder and other atrocities.

I share their indignation, and most of us share it.

They demanded that to put an end to all this zulum and all these atrocities, the best way was to withdraw the two Acts which had been recently passed, namely the West Bengal (Maintenance of Public Order) Act and the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act. I would like to ask one thing here. Did the violence in Bengal start after the passing of these two Acts, or was the violence there already? Were these two Acts passed too early or were they passed rather too late? Some attempt should have been made by Government to control the violence at its inception before this plant of violence became a huge tree which throttled all of us.

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

What is the history of this recent violence in West Bengal ? I would particularly like to draw your attention to the fact that how much the CPM struggled to maintain the Home portfolio, and Shri Jyoti Basu succeeded in retaining the Home portfolio. I would say that that constituted the focal point of the present law and order situation in West Bengal.

The second death-knell on the law and order situation was when the offenders of Naxalbari who had committed murders, arson and loot and all such offences, and who after much pressure on the Government, were arrested and put in jail, were later on released. When all those cases were withdrawn and all these offenders were released, naturally that gave a fillip to lawlessness.

Then, what have we seen ? During the UF Government's regime, lawlessness was completely let loose. They ushered in an era of personal violence and personal vendetta; it was the bully who ruled, and the bully could do anything, and there was nobody to check it. What was the position of the Governmemt there ? The Minister saw to it that the Government did not function. Ordinary norms of administration were not followed; the police was not allowed to do anything. The police stood immobile and not only was violence perpetrated but violence was openly preached every day; in papers, in their own organs, the *Deshbrata*, *Liberator* etc., they said 'These are the methods of killing. So-and-so we have killed, and so-and-so more we want to kill, and these papers were allowed tp be prinred and published without any let or hindrance. There was so much lawlessness that the Chief Minister was beaten up in his secretariat by the staff. What more reflection do you want to see on the law and order situation ?

Again, what happened in the rural areas ? In the name of distribution, and in the name of class warfare, violence was let loose. Were only the jotedars attacked? Poor farmers who did not support the CPM were the victims of the attack by the CPM workers. I would like to remind you of the day when Shri Ajoy Mukerjee in dasperation said that 'I am presiding over a barbarous administration', and he had to go on a hunger-strike While he was fasting, a widow from Burdwan, who was a peasant woman said how she had been beaten and humiliated by the Communist Party workers because she would not give in to them and she would not part with the little land that was there with her; she was not a *jotedar*; she was a small peasant. There are innumerable cases where small peasants were harassed because they would not come to terms with them, and they would not submit to them. As Shri Ajoy Mukerjee himself has said, the cottage industry in Bengal was one of illegal manufacture of bombs and guns. I would lay the blame for this at the door of the Central Government also. There was also arms smuggling into India. They came through Pakistan and China in quantities. Security of the border is the task of Government of India. They were producing bombs and lethal weapons in, large quantities, large quantities of materials for manufacturing bombs were found. How did it happen? Both the Governments are at fault, the Central Government as well as the State Government.

Then, what was happening in the field of education ? It was impossible for any educational institution to function. Complete chaos was prevailing. Universities could not carry on their work. Schools and colleges could not carry on their work. Examinations had to be postponed, and teachers were beaten up and insulted. Libraries were burnt. Even a place like the Presidency College, which was the best college in Bengal and of which we are most proud, because our most eminent students had studied there, was affected. The police was attacked; libraries and laboratories were burnt and all kinds of violence was committed there. This is what happened.

The other day Shri Jyotirmoy Basu brought here a picture of Lenin with some scratches and holes in it. Our

culture says that we must respect all great men, to whatever country they may belong. But what has happened in Bengal ? The educational institutions are being attacked. Why ? It is a sysmtematic and planned attack because they want to destroy bourgeois oriented education and uproot it from the base. They want to destroy the leaders of the "bourgeouisi-society" whom we all respect. They have desecrated the pictures and statues of all the great men. I do not need to name them. If they had confined this to the siatues and pictures of political leaders, one could understand it. is. But it was not the statue and picture of Mahatma Gandhi alone that had been sullied. They have not spared the statue of Vidyasagar. What had he done ? Every Bengali reveres him. Similarly, the picture of Rama Krishna Paramahamsa. The whole of India reveres him. So is the case with Swami Vivekananda.

The pictures or statues of all these leaders had been sullied. Their sinister game is to uproot this so-called bourgeois society and bourgeois educatiọn. As we know, Rabindranath Tagore has also not been spared.

The hon. Members were waxing eloquent about the murder of students. Certainly, it is deplorable. No student, no child, no woman should be murdered. But when similar heinous offences were committed in Burdwan in Malai Sain's house, nobody came to protect them. One young student was killed. Nobody was there to protect him. When one of his campanions—I forget his name; he was a meritorious student getting scholarship—was murdered, nobody came to protect him. When another boy, who was also a meritorious student, was going to tender evidence before the court, he was killed. None of these people who are shedding tears now were there to shed tears for these victims of violence. They had also mothers. There was no one to shed tears along with Malai Sain's mother. On the other hand, what happened that the blood of her dead sons was collected and the mother was inointed with it ? This is how lawlessness has been fostered by certain people who are now crying against lawlessness.

The Home Minister who slept and refused to give protection to people when they cried for protection has himself asked for protection. When the people asked for protection, the police did not come to give it. He saw to it that they did not. Now he has asked for protection saying 'I cannot move about without a guard'. I would like to ask from these members how many of them are going about Calcutta without a guard.

It is they who have created this situation. They are directly responsible for creating this situation where lawlessness is rampant whereby these drastic steps have become necessary. We do not like these steps; we do not like the police being given extraordinary powers because violence is a dangerous weapon. Violence has an inevitable law of return. If you sow poison, you will reap a poinonous fruit.

Every violent revolution swallows its own children. Who are these Naxalites ? They are yonngsters belonging to the cadre of the CPI(M). They were nurturned and trained in violence. We now see the inveitable result, the CPI (M) end CPI are killing workers of each other. We have seen several cases of inter-party clashes where workers are murdered' The attack on Shrimati Parul Bose, the wife of a CPI worker, was by a member an instance of this. Many other such cases are happening every day.

What was the wrong that these extreme left party's committed ? Even if they believed in violence, they should not have attacked the police. They started a systematic campaign of violence against the police. More than 300 policemen have been injured and about 30-40 of them have been killed. Everyday as we open the papers, we read news of some policemen having been killed. Even today there is a report that 2 policemen were killed, and so many murders are committed.

[Shrimati Suchata Kripalani]

Who are the policemen ? They are poor people. They will have natural sympathy with those parties who work for the poor. We have seen that in every revolution, the police or the army have helped to bring about a change of power. Wherever the leaders succeeded in enlisting the support of the police or army, that revolution had succeeded.

In the French Revolution it was the palace guards who came to their aid. In the Russian Revolution it was the soldiers returning the First World War, frustrated, defeated, feeling very upset, who helped. In China, Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers helped Mao and his party. With the help of the police they could have brought about a violent revolution, but they have created enemies of the police. The poor police people would have gone over to them very easily, but by attacking them they have lost a very good opportunity, because however much they can smuggle arms, this individual terrorism ultimately will be suppressed by police violence. After all, the police can bring greater instruments of violence, greater instruments of destruction into operation. The police is organised to deal with violence and the police deals with violence. The police is not non-violent, the police does not belong to Vinobaji's cadre. They do not swear by non-violence. Ultimately behind the police stands the Government's might, and ultimately behind the Government's might stands the might of the army. So, it is not possible to fight the police by these methods of terrorism.

What is the tradition of the Indian police ? The Indian police has not been nurtured in the tradition of being in the service of the people. They are nurtured in a difference school. They are rather trigger happy. If you create a situation where they have to use violence, naturally you let loose-such forces that you may not be able to control later.

What is to be done in the present situation ? There is no question of blaming this person or that person. The situation in Bengal is a national problem, it is not a problem of Bengal alone. With the withdrawal of the Act improve the situation ? If it improves the situation, we are all with these friends and we shall ask for the withdrawal of the Act, but that will not solve the problem. What is the primary responsibility of the Government ? The primary responsibility of the Government is to maintain law and order, the primary responsibility of the Government is to give protection to the people. It the Government fails in these two primary things, then the Government need not be there at all.

This situation came into existence in Bengal due to the failure of the State Government and also due to the failure of the Central Government. We were crying hoarse in this House and we were telling the Government that Bengal was not outside their pale or purview and that they should not allow the situation to deteriorate further, but they did not stir their little finger. Now there is a dilemma before the Central Goverment. If they curb the police, the police will non-cooperate and will not work and so lawlessness will continue. If they do not curb the police, their friends with whose help they are carrying on, will no longer help them. Therefore, they are in a great dilemma and it is this dilemma which has prevented them from taking action earlier. Because of this dilemma all these valuable months have been wasted and such a situation has now arisen.

15 Hrs.

What is to be done now ? First of all the Government has to be carried on properly. The moment we see that these laws are not needed, we shall ask for their withdrawal but at the same time I would beg of the Government to see that the police does not act with an attitude of vengeance, with an attitude of vindictiveness. Let them bear some more beatings, it does not matter, but let them use the least amount of violence. Nonetheless the situation is so bad that firmness has to be used. At the same time I would appeal

to all those parties which believe in violence to adjure violence now. Unless they adjure violence now, the situation will be we will not be able to control it, because we have seen that individual terrorism has only reaped a bad, poisonous harvest for us. They are reaping the whirlwind now. If they adjure violence, if they take to democratic methods, to non-violent methods, they can win over the people, turn the mind of the young in Bengal. They can create a situation where things can be brought under control, because in a democracy we do not believe in bringing about a revolution by the breaking of heads. We are not asking them to give up their cause. Let them work for their cause but work non-violently and bring about a revolution, not by breaking heads but by counting of heads.

A political party can afford to neglect moral considerations but no political party can afford to neglect intelligent and rational considerations. Today's intelligent and rational consideration says that all of us should get together and ensure that the atmosphere of violence is cleansed, that we should cooperate with the Government to see that violence is removed from Bengal.

With these words, I submit that the time has not yet come to withdraw these Acts.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir normally we would not have supported Acts such as these, but the situation in Bengal is not normal. According to the movers of the resolutions themselves, there is violence, lawlessness, murders are being committed right and left. Nobody likes to take madicine or undergo surgery normally. But a time comes when to stem the rot from spreading further, we have to come dowd with a heavy hand. That is why the need for these Acts has arisen. I would not say that it is shameful to have brought this Act, but I would say it is a matter of shame that even after 8 months of President's rule there, the necessity for such an Act should remain. This reflects nothing but the utter failure of the administration there to control the situation and maintain law and order. Therefore, is it not high time to overhaul the administration ?

For that, I firmly believe that it has to be started form the top, ie. by removal of the Governor who, by his own admission is incapable of carrying out his administrative duties. I am referring to the speech made by Mr. Dhawan in the National Development Council sometime back, a few months back, where he said something to this effect I do not remember the exact words : "God has been kind to me. Without any experience of the bar, I was made a Judge. Without any diplomatic experience, I was made a High Commissioner. Without any administrative experience, I have been made a Governor." This admission of his incapability is perhaps the only good thing to his credit. When he has admitted his incapability, why should the Government be so keen to continue him there ? Why should they make it a prestige issue ? Is it only because some opposition parties wanted his removal ? I am reminded of what our ancient sages said :

"सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पण्डिता:"

"When confronted with the loss of all, wise men give up hilf." Would the Government prefer to lose the whole of Bengal rather than remove one gentleman from there ? This is the question Government should answer.

With these two Acts, though nothing tangible has appeared there yet, a very dim ay of hope and security has come into the people there. They see some hope of regaining their freedom of movement once again. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu was not correct when he said, the mass wrath of the people displayed in the bandh organised on 8th December was against the imposition of these Acts. He knows quite well that this bandh exhibited nothing of this kind. Bandhs in West Bengal have lost all political meaning in recent months; because these are impositions pure

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

and simple nothing but dacisions taken by certain political leaders and imposed upon a community paralysed by fear. It is not that people wanted to stay at home and did not want to go to work. If they stayed at home, it was because of the situation of terror which prevailed there. While the salaried people who participate in strikes and bandhs continue to get their salary, it is the poor wage-earners who are deprived of the opportunity to wotk and earn their daily wage who suffer the most.

And I am sure that how ever nuch our friends here may say, those people who lose their daily wages have definitely not liked these bandhs.

I can understand the anguish of the two movers of these Resolutions, and in particular of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. What they have unleashed, what the CPM have unleashed is recolling on them. They are being isolated. These friends here the other day lamented the murder of their comrades. Were these friends not so eager on the first day of the session to condemn the Government for the attack on Shrimati Parul Ghosh ? But where were these leaders when her husband was motivating a few months back, only last year, when the UF Government was in power, the unleashing of continuous violence in Cossipore and other areas ? At that time they did not say anything. Day before yesterday Shri K. G. Boss is reported to have stated in Calcutta how their party people are the biggest sufferers because of the reckless murders taking place in Calcutta. If so, how it is that our friends want to be soft to the Naxalties ? If they are the worst victims of violence, if they are the people who apprehend police reaction, if they are the people who apprehend the police will hurt them, why it is that they have done nothing to bring the Naxalites to order, expose them and create a political situation to bring about peace and non-violence in West Bengal again ?

May I pause here to ask the CPM. What is it they want--peace or violence ? Have they now during this discussion, or earlier on, or will they now, spell out their programme and how the situation can be restored in West Bengal ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Society without exploitation.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What is obtaining in West Bengal is not a simple problem-there is the problem of lawlessness, violence and terror. I would even concede that these Acts by themselves cannot solve the problems that West Bengal face today. The problems of West Bengal are manifold. In fact, West Bengal has been stuck in a vicious circle of unemployment and law and order situation.

Unemployment leads to frustration and respect for law and order is lost From the other side, when there is lack of law and order, it leads to reduction in employment potential and larger the number of unemployed people the bigger the frustration and bigger the challenge to the peaceful existance of the citizens at large. May be there are some parties who want this situation to continue. There are some parties in our country which can thrive only when the situation is not easy. They can thrive only when there is violence, when there is frustration among the people. So, for their own benefit, for their own continuance, for their own existence they may, as they have tried, create a situation which leads to frustration among the people.

Besides the question of hand-made bombs that we hape been hearing about, West Bengal is challenged with another explosion, the explosion of unemployed. As I said, it is a vicious circle which is chasing each other. It is seen from the figures given to us that nearly 15 per cent of the registered unemployment in this country comes from West Bengal. It has also been stated that during the last three years, from 1967 onwards, when the first UF Government was installed, the situation in Bengal was created in such a way that the number of registered unemployed has gone up from 1967 in the following manner ; undergraduates by 69 per cent, graduates by

67 per cent, graduate engineers by 92 per cent and medical graduates by 164 per cent.

If this is the way unemployment has grown, I am not surprised at the situation that has taken place.

What we should try to do is to create a situation where more employment is created, where people ard given avenues to utilise their time, energy and activities in a better way. I agree with my other friends who say that unless law and order situation is created these things cannot be done. But somewhere we have to break it. The Government has to come down with a firm hand, by stricter Acts, better legislation and better administration, so that, though in the beginning there may be difficulties of law and order, new jobs are found.

Then, what has happened to the development programme that has been sanctioned by this Parliament for West Bengal ? Why is that not being implemented ? Whatever little beginning can be made to find employment is not being done by this Government.

I would very hurriedly give my analysis of why I see the situation deteriorating further in the coming years. Besides whatever the political reasons that may be there, the three reasons which, according to me, gave West Bengal a predominant position in the industrial map of India are its ports, jute and tea. These were the three things that put Bengal on top of the industrial map of India. But the way things are going, I see the future bleak. There is no dreadging of the port and the bigger ships cannot come any where near Calcutta. So, the port outlook for the future is bad. With the competition of Pakistan and the replacement of jute by sythetic fibres abroad, our overseas market in jute is going to be bad ; probably, in five years' time our jute goods exports will come to a big zero. The third major factor which made Bengal big is tea and here too because of fierce competition from abroad, we are losing our markets. With these three things gone, I do not see a very good future for Bengal. Therefore the political parties have to sit down together to create a situation where we can immediately bring about something to improve the situation.

I would ultimately say and hope that good sense among the political parties will prevail to bring about the welfare of the people, that they will sit down and make programmes for cooperation among each other to bring about normalcy within the State and to restore to West Bengal peace and quite in the sense of security which it needs primarily to lead it to its walfare and improvement.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Chairman whatever is happening in Bengal is bound to shock the conscience of every Indian but what surprised me most were the speeches made here by the two Movers of the Resolutions. I have also heard the speeches from the other side of the House. Had they taken up this question purely from the national point of view and had they not made it a party point, I would have certainly thought that they were giving very serious thought to what is happening in Bengal.

Let us go to the genesis of the trouble that has been going on in Bengal. When the Front Government came to power, the CP (M) adopted a very peculier *modus operandi* in order that the law and order situations may become worse and the people are so frightened as to give up their legal, constitution and democratic methods. That was first *modus operandi*. adopted by them. They went to the extent of terrorising their Chief Minister. I have never heard-and in no country it might have been heard-a Chief Minister saying that he was presiding over a barbarous government. This is really shocking because the CP (M) tried its best to have the political power concentrated in its own hands.

]Shri R. D. Bhandare]

Therefore the them Home Minister who was also the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal at the time used all his weapans of offence and defence in order to create a chaotic situation in Bengal.

Now in this House, when these two Hon. Members who have moved these two motions cry hoarse over the disturbances that have been taking place in Bengal, I want to ask them a very pertinent question as to why is it that they did not adopt reformist measures when they were in power, why is it that they did not enforce the land reforms policy or try to ease the unemployment problem when the C. P. M. was in power or was all in all so far as that Government was concerned. Instead of doing that, they let loose the *goonda* element which they could have easily controlled. They, in fact, started during their regime the centres of study so that these centres of study for the youngesters would teach them to break law and order; create atrocities on the masses, so that the whole of Bengal could be held to ransom and terrorised, When they went out of power, they adopted a different strategy, a different *modus opercandi*. Finding that the Central Government was ruling; that the President's Rule was there, they started attacking the police which is the arm of law and order itself. They have adopted this *modus operendi* of attacking police and paralysing the administration.

This is really surprising in the sense that when they come here and speak against these two Acts which have been passed saying that the Prevention of Violent Activities Act be repealed in to to and that the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act should also be repealed in toto, they should cry hoarse at the happenings in Bengal. They accuse other parties, the police, the Central Government, forgetting in toto that they were responsible for the creation of the chaotic conditions and the situation in Bengal. (*Interruption*) Leave aside the question of 23 years. When you had been in power at least for some breathing time I want to know what concreate steps had the C.P.M. Government taken to improve the situation. Instead of adopting measure to improve the situation, they started the centres or the cells where the youngsters were taught to create more problems with the help of the Government and the police.

It is surprising that the then Home Minister who is the party leader of the C.P.M. started recruiting those persons from his party cadre so that they could be at the centres power of from where they could operate to destroy the very fabric of the society itself. The Naxalites is a problem created by themselves. Now when they find that the Naxalites have gone beyond their power and they have become very strong...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shiva Sena.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : We have been able to control Shiva Sena, not Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : But we have not been able to control you.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He is more concerned with what is happening in other States rather than in his own State because he wants to divert the attention of the whole House and he masses of the Indian people so that they can carry on their nefarious activities to bring about chaos in West Bengal. My appeal to this country is that Bengal ought to be a sufficient warning to those...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You don't have a party cadre.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : ...Who consider themselves to be democratic-minded, who have the interests of the country at heart and who would like that there should be constitutional government in this country. It is a sufficient warning. It may be easy for the Parties in the Opposition to critise the Centre. But at

the same time, in fact we must never forget that it is a warning to us all. We should never condone or support them, come what may. They should be isolated. Unless they are isolated, I don't think they will come to their senses or realise what they are doing. The Indian masses as such are against the Communist ideology. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Where are you living ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You see how they are laughing and how they are enjoying when I say that the Indian masses have more loyalty to the country and to democraey than this loyalty to China or to any other country.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Then, why do you support them ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I will ask her not to use the language which lies in the mouth of these two friends of mine.

I am also asking the Central Government that if there is the slightest possible feeling that the Governor is also responsible to some extent in not bringing about law and order, then the Governor must be transferred from that State. It is our responsibility. It is not the responsibility of only of Bengal people to have law and order in West Bengal. Our own Governor must be recalled if there is the slightest doubt amongst the Policemen or the administration there that the Governor, as the Head of the State, is helping the CPM and preserving...

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : Naxalites.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : ...and helping the Naxalites and not bringing out and maintaining and preserving law and order.

With these words, I support the demand made by my friend, Mr. Randhir Singh, that the Governor must be recalled and these two Acts must be kept as they are and the government must day by day become strong so that law and order can be preserved in Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Krishnan-not here.

Mr. Hiren Mukherjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : My opposition to the Acts placed on the Table of the House is total and irrevocable.

AN HON. MEMBER : and unqualified.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Mr. Chairman, in the early hours of the Prime Minister's birthday last month, joining hands with the Syndicate and the Sangh and Swatantra and sundry others, with little or no footing in West Bengal politics, the Prime Minister got the West Bengal Consultative Committee to approve the atrocious legislation before us and she chose to give the people of West Bengal a grim and gruesome birthday present. Her Government is not content, it seems, with the revival, which was made effective from September 1970, of a 1930 Act, the Terrorists Outrages Act which was good enough for the British. So, she has come forward with an amalgam of detention without trial and draconian powers for trigger-happy Policemen whose ugly face on the rampage we are seeing a little too often in West Bengal.

I recall the days of the first Parliament when there was a battle royal over the aftermath of Telangana and over the Preventive Detention Act which had been brought forth. I recall how in those days, the Home Minister, Dr. Katju would refer somewhat shamefacedly to the fact that his eminent predecessor, Shri Rajago palachari, had said in the pre-Parliament how he had to spend "sleepless nights" because preventive detention was an odious sort of legislation. I find to-day the Treasury Benches empty. Not one Cabinet Minister is present. That whole block which marks the major support of the government shows the appearance that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

is before us. It shows the way the wind is blowing so far as this Government is concerned...(*Interruptions*) And I feel, Sir, that this shows that Government has made up its mind to have a declaration of war on the people of West Bengal. But, let not my friend, Mr. Bhandare, be in peace, because the problems of West Bengal are the same suffocating problems which are germinating even in Maharashtra and elsewhere and when they would come to the surface when they do a little later then the position would be a great deal worse than what it is in West Bengal.

Sir, the ostensible plea has been that West Bengal is a turbulent area and the Naxalites are committing excesses and, therefore, let West Bengal have the peace of the grave and the security of the prison cell. I have no expectations of statesmanship from this Government. But have they really decided and are determined to say good-bye to statesmanship of every sort? Sir, when the line between hunger and anger gets blurred and obliterated not only in West Bengal, my dear Mr. Bhandare, but everywhere in this country, when the line between hunger and anger gets obliterated, when continued privation and the most fearful frustration leads to nearly demented desperation, the remedy thought of is intensive repression That is the definition of present-day statesmanship as far as this Government is concerned.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Shame, shame.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This, if I may say so, is political bankruptcy. This is abdication of moral responsibility to a sorely tried people. This is self-defeating recourse to weapons of repression which has been shown by experience to be banal and blunted. Instead of conciliating the frustrated sections of our own countrymen in West Bengal, the Government is trying to brow-beat them. If it goes on at this rate, sooner rather than later, it will be the Government's funeral.

Why is it that the Government brought up this matter now? Because the harvesting is to take place in December and January. Unlike last year when organized peasants wrested nearly 1 million bighas of land, the jotedars this year must have their fill. And, therefore, already incidents are taking place in the countryside. I have here a partial list of some 15 incidents which have taken place in 7 districts—24 Parghanas, Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum and West Minajpur—including certain incidents in Gopiballabhpur in Midnapur district on the 29th of November where two Adivasis including a woman were killed by Police firing. I have this list which I cannot read out fully, but it has been, I understand, already given to the Prime Minister, which shows how in the countryside in order to make sure that the jotedars get hold of the land and not the peasants who last year got a million bighas, utilised for their own purpose. It is for that reason, Sir, that this kind of thing is happening. It is for this reason that supporters of my party, of the CPM, and members of the different joint organisations of the Left that have been set up, are getting involved in reprisal by the Police. This is why a Member of the State Committee of our Party in Bankura, Udaybhanu Ghosh, was manhandled by the Police, because they were demoralised by the tremendous success of the West Bengal *bandh* on the 8th of December. I cannot go into these instances in detail, but they are gruesome enough. I have a few others, about which I have my personal evidence to give, and I shall go forward now to present them to you.

I would like to tell my friend Shri Pant he is the only Minister present who can lend his ears to whatever we may have to say—that there is a suspician and more than a suspician that the Police in West Bengal had been fomenting violence in order to provide circumstantial justification for the acts of murder, arson and clashes, and whether we wanted them or not, they had to continue in order to enable the Government to increase its armoury of repression.

And I say this because, about 10 days

ago, with some of my colleagues in this House, Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. Badruduja, Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza, Mr. Basu and several others, I went to some areas in Calcutta and near about, and we got evidence directly given by people in regard to certain things which are absolutelyatrocious.

We went to an Improvement Trust building in Beliaghata in Calcutta where 556 families are staying and they told us how, on the night of 19th of November, hundreds of policemen, in a very large number of vehicles, trucks and vans, and all sorts of things, came there and broke into almost every one of their flates and took away a number of young people; and out of that lot of young people, four had their hands tied behind their backs and shot, in the view of certain people who came and gave evidence before us. I have got here photographs of the area where this enormity took place. This is a matter which has got to be gone into and I am telling you what I saw. We were told how four youngmen were brought, their hands tied behind their back, put up against the wall and shot dead, one of them said *Naxalbari Lal Salam* when he faced death.

I have nothing but great respect for the young people who do not fight shy of giving their own blood. You and I Sir, may shrink at the sight of blood, particularly at the sight of our own blood. But it is necessary that we have in our country some people, some young people, who do not shrink at the sight of blood. It happened in the CIT building, people being badgered in midnight, so many young people gragged out, and four of them killed by bullets. That kind of thing as something that should be looked into.

We went to another place in North Calcutta, where some of the most respectable people you could think of live, like solicitors, ex-Government officials of high calibre, etc. They told us how a young man was dragged on suspician that he had stabbed a policeman. He was dragged out of suspician from a very respectable residence and taken to the the policeman's house, and he was made to rub his nose against the ground, and then shot in cold blood. There have been many instances like that.

We went to another place, Nimta near Calcutta. We were given evidence by all kinds of people that one man was picked up by Policemen and was shot. I cannot go into the details of what happened in other cases. Not in one single instance that we tried to examine was a post-mortem report available. This is the kind of thing that goes on in our country.

If you disregard what I say,—many of my friends would disregard what I say,—I would quote to you, Sir, the Economic and Political Weekly of Bombay of the 5th December, 1970—a highly reputable journal—and I am quoting a few sentences.

It says :

> "While the official and establishment news media have been doling out stunning statistics of inter-party and political violence, they have scrupulously avoided any mention of unconventional police methods or actions, except for an odd reference to complaints from residents near some police stations that they cannot sleep at night because of horrible cries of agony coming from the police lock-up. Local periodicals, have however, all this time been publishing reports of inhuman tortures of prisoners, like forcing scalding water down the throat, pressing a red hot iron on the back and pushing a stick into the rectum—to mention only a few methods.
>
> Curfew, raids by battalions of Central Reserve Police on entire localities, the rounding up of people irrespective of age, profession and social position, indignities heaped on men and women and point-blank shooting for the mere crime of writing slogans on the wall have long ago become the normal routine of life in

[Sri H. N. Mukerjee]

> Calcutta and its sprawling suburbs. Emboldened by the generally passive acquiescence of the people, the guardians of 'law and order' moved a few steps further. The Commissioner of Police (known to be a diligent student of military strategy) publicly announced the formation of plain clothes anti-guerilla squads and the West Bengal Government proclaimed the suspension for three months of the provision for routine administrative inquiry into every case of police firing."

It goes on also to refer to the Barasat massacre where 11 young dead bodies were found strewn over the place.

It says, after some description which I have not the time to quote, ;

> "These positive pointers, coupled with the fact that the dead bodies were easily carried past the recently set up octroi checkposts by the liquidators, lead towards one conclusion only. Unless the judicial inquiry instituted by the Government of India or the police investigations under the Criminal Procedure Code can furnish an altogether different account of the gruesome murders, the *prima facie* case against the police cannot be shaken."

This is what the *Economic and Political Weekly* says.

I know that very near my residence there is a lawyer whose son was arrested one day and taken away and he never came back, and a young man of the same name was killed. He went to the courts, he went to the thana, and he could not get his son's whereabouts. He went to the court, and in the court-house, the police said that another young man of the same name was dend in police custody. But this young man's whereabouts nobody knows. This is a lawyer who lives about two furlongs from where I live in Calcutta, who comes and tells me this and gives me a copy of the statement on the case; the case is reported, but the son does not come back; he is not there in any thana or hospital, and nowhere is he to be found and he has gone, and he has gone out of the picture. This kind of thing is going on all the time in West Bengal.

This is an attack on the people, not just a section of it. It is not just on the CPM people or the Naxalites only; the attack is an attack on the entire people. Atrocities inside jail and hunger-strikes inside jail had taken place, and the parents have been taken in a deputation led by one of our friends, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, who went on a deputation to Shri Dhavan; all their parents went together because of the hunger-strike inside the jail.

What we need is a three-fold policy which has to be simultaneously pursued. We have to try and to dissuade the ultra-leftists like the Naxalites from their suicidal path. At the same time, the police terrorism and reprisal have got to end forthwith, and at the same time, public opinion has to assert itself and put an end to inter-party violence and political murder and all the rest of it. This is a point of time when I would like to say in this House that it is a pity that when the right reactionaries appear to try to combine, our CPM friends are thinking only of their own party as the centre of the universe With some of their top leaders themselves having police protection, their wholesale condemnation of Naxalites and also of former UF allies is no help but a hindrance to the solution of today's problems. We have to combine to see that political murders stop and that an atmosphere of dialogue with the ultra-left elements is created. I would tell them, in all humility; "I beseech thee in the bowels of Christ, think for a moment that you might be wrong". Let us try if we can, and come together. If the left comes together, the right reactionaries today would be no where in the picture.

I say this because this is a point of time when we are told by unmistakable evidecne that organisations like the CIA

are distorting and degrading our political life, infiltrating even into the Communist movement and its ultra-left segment. I have this report here by a former sarvodaya worker who worked in the USIS—a copy of which he has also given to the Prime Minister—which shows how the CIA is working. We have to make sure that *agents provocateurs* inside the Left movement do not bring about the kind of disruption which gets highlighted, which gives an opportunity, a plea, an excuse, to people who want a different kind of set-up in this country.

The two Acts which are here are a most terrible combination. The PD Act is not against hoarders and blackmarketeers. Stealthily a deletion has been made of the sole redeeming feature of the earlier Act. No action against anti-social elements is being taken. Action is being taken against ideology. The Act talks about "subversive acts." "Subversive act" is being defined as something which endangers "public safety and tranquillity." Immunity is given to the police for wrong-doing in terms that are not even used in martial law legislation. Even in the clash of arms, the laws are not silent, but here the law is muffled.

Then we have to remember that the Bengal *bandh* had shown, and the effulgent emergence of people's power in East Pakistan has also shown, how people's power can never be vanquished by martial law, and what have you, in the armoury of repression. If the handwriting is there on the wall and you cannot read it, it would be your own funeral.

The Prime Minister occasionally tries to sound radical, but she has yet to convince people that she wishes genuinely to take the first steps towards a conscious policy of bringing about a socialist society.

I would like to conclude by reference to certain general observations with your permission. What is our envisagement of the Indian Revolution? Is it freedom slowly broadening down from commission report to commission report ? Or is it the advance of toiling and deprived people, the divesting of vested interests, the organisation and functioning, difficult in all conscience, of a society of equal opportunity ? Is it to be denied that all over the under-developed world, in our own country also, there is a stirring among the youth for what they call "an equal humanity or an equal annihilation ?" This is the voice perhaps of desperation, but can it be stilled by bullets or by bayonets ? It is not a fact that many in positions of authority just do not realise that, whether we like it or not, a country has to pay the price of revolution ? There has to be death before there is resurrection. The excruciating excesses of misdirected zeal that we find these days have to be curbed and channelled into creative endeavour, not by counter-violence exercised by traditionally callous instruments of authority, but by an imaginative amalgam of wisdom and strength.

We are hearing about the dissolution of the House. Maybe the House would be dissolved. I do not mind. But even if this is my last speech in Parliament, I would like very much to say that I am reminded of the Biblical parable of the watchmen on the tower. The king comes out and asks : 'Watchman, what of the night?' and the watchman replies : 'The night is very dark, Sir.'

Could we not come together, those who really represent the decent and advancing trends of Indian life, could we not come together so that the watchman could say of the Indian sky that the dawn is breaking and all the darkness and gloom that is represented by this kind of legislation and the problems this kind of legislation ostensibly tries to solve are dispelled ?

15.24 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : श्री शिवचन्द्र झा से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी पार्टी के दो आदमी बोल रहे हैं, और समय बहुत कम है, इसलिये वह अपने सुझाव दे कर ही समाप्त करें ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इन दोनों ऐक्टों की पुरजोर मुखालिफत करता हूं और पूरी ताकत के साथ करता हूं। जो हमारा पी डी ऐक्ट है उसके मुताल्लिक यह रेजोल्यूशन है। मैं उसके मूवर्स में से भी हूं इसलिये और इन ऐक्टों की मुखालिफत करता हूं।

हम लोगों ने देखा कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में भी इस तरह का ऐक्ट बनाया गया। आपको याद होगा कि जब अंग्रेजों के जमाने में रौलट ऐक्ट बना था तब उसकी कितनी मुखालिफत हिन्दुस्तान में हुई थी। मेरे पास रौलट ऐक्ट है। उस रौलट ऐक्ट की मुखालिफत सुरेन्द्रनाथ बनर्जी, श्रीनिवास शास्त्री और एम० मुहम्मद शफी आदि तत्कालीन नेताओं ने की थी। जिस ऐक्ट के खिलाफ हिन्दुस्तान ने आवाज उठाई थी और आन्दोलन किया था, जो भाषा उसकी थी, मोटे तौर पर वही भाषा इस वर्तमान एक्ट की है। हमारे लिए यह न केवल दुख की, बल्कि शर्म की बात है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह का कानून बनाया गया है।

बुनियादी बात यह है कि सरकार के पास अब भी ऐसे कानून है, सरकार की मशीनरी के पास अब भी इतनी ताकत है कि वह हिंसा की घटनाओं और इस तरह की खुराफात को दबा सके। जहां तक पुलिस का सम्बन्ध है, अगर हम बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा में उसके रवैये को देखें, तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि या तो स्वयं हिंसा को इनसाइट करती है या अपनी कोनाइवेंस से हिंसात्मक घटनायें करवाती है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री रणधीर सिंह, का मकान जला दिया गया और वहां की पुलिस टुक टुक ताकती रही। इस समय भी पुलिस के पास इतने अधिकार हैं कि वह इस प्रकार की खुराफात को रोक सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि जनतन्त्र का हमारा जो आदर्श है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए सरकार यह पहला कदम उठा रही है। यह तो प्रिल्यूड टु दि गैदरिंग स्टार्म लूमिंग लार्ज आन दि इंडियन होराइजन है। यह तो एक भूमिका है, एक स्टेपिंग स्टोन है, जिसके जरिये यह सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में एक फाशिस्ट वातावरण पैदा करना चाहती है।

आप जानते हैं कि आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान अंग्रेजों द्वारा जलियांवाला बाग में हत्याकांड हुआ था। आज इन दोनों एक्टस द्वारा सारे बंगाल को जलियांवाला बाग बनाया जा रहा है, बंगाल को घेर कर गोली का निशाना बनाया जा रहा है। लेकिन बंगाल इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। हमें अंग्रेजी जमाने के नारे याद हैं : "बम्बई से आई आवाज – घर घर से आई आवाज, अंग्रेजी राज का हो नाश।" इसी तरह बंगाल के जर्रे जर्रे से यह आवाज आयेगी" "राष्ट्रपति शासन खत्म हो, राष्ट्रपति शासन का अन्त हो।" बंगाल का बच्चा बच्चा इन दोनों कानूनों की मुखालिफत करेगा और सरकार को इन कानूनों को वापिस लेने के लिए मजबूर करेगा।

पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का जो दल हाल ही में बंगाल की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए गया था, उसमें श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी, श्री कृष्ण मेनन थे और मैं भी था। बेलियाघाट और बेलघूरिया में जो घटनायें हुई, उनको देख कर हमें यह साफ मालूम हो गया कि पुलिस की तरफ से आर्गनाइज्ड टेरर और हिंसा की जा रही है। टेरर हिन्दुस्तान में हो या यूरोप में, उसके लिए दो बातों की जरूरत होती है : एक आर्गनाइजेशन और दूसरी, कानशसनेस। हमने इस हाइपाथेसिस की सत्यता मालूम करने की कोशिश की कि बंगाल में एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंटस

हिंसा करते हैं, या करवाते हैं। हमें यह मालूम नहीं पड़ा कि एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंटस, जो घटनायें करवा रहे हैं उनके द्वारा छुटपुट घटनायें हो सकती हैं। लेकिन इनके पीछे उनकी कोई आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है और न ही उनका कोई नेतृत्व है।

दूसरा हाइपाथेसिस यह है कि ये हिंसात्मक घटनायें नक्सलाइट्स द्वारा की जा रही हैं। उनके अपने सैद्धान्तिक विचार हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जहां हम लोग घूमें, वहां हमें उनका कोई ओवरग्राउंड संगठन नजर नहीं आया। हो सकता है कि उनका थोड़ा बहुत कुछ आर्गनाइजेशन हो, लेकिन उनकी तरफ से कोई आर्गनाइज्ड वायलेंस चलती है, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

इस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि बंगाल में जो वायलेंस हो रही है, खासकर राष्ट्रपति शासन के मातहत, उसको पुलिस करती है या करवाती है। उसके पास आर्गनाइजेशन है, उसके साथ साथ पैसा भी है और थोड़ा बहुत नेतृत्व भी है। सारी वायलेंस का वही रेजरवायर है। "डेमोक्रेसी इन अमरीका" के लेखक फ्रेंच थिंकर, एलेक्स डी० टाक्वोविल, ने कहा है कि पुलिस विंग एक फाशिस्ट विंग है, लेकिन अमरीका में पुलिस विंग को डेमोक्रेटाइज करने का प्रयास किया गया है। अगर एक जनतांत्रिक समाज में पुलिस को डेमोक्रेटाइज किया जायेगा, तभी वह सही मानों में जनतन्त्र बन पायेगा। यह सरकार पुलिस की वर्तमान ज्यादतियों को रोकने के बजाये उसके हाथ में यह और पावर दे रही है कि वह सारे बंगाल को घेर कर उस को गोली का निशाना बना सके। इससे तो पुलिस की शक्ति निरंकुश हो जायेगी। पुलिस की वायलेंस और अत्याचार के सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास बहुत से इनस्टांसिज हैं, जिनको मैं सदन-पटल पर रख सकता हूं। बंगाल में हर जगह पुलिस की तरफ से ही वायलेंस हुई है।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि यह प्रिवेंशन आफ वायलेंट एक्टिविटीज एक्ट खतरनाक आइडियालोजी प्रापेगट करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए लाया गया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारी आइडियालोजी अंग्रेजों के लिए खतरनाक नहीं थी। मुझे याद है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अहमदनगर जेल से बाहर आने के बाद कहा था कि 1942 में जो कुछ हुआ, वह तो एक रिहर्सल था, अब हम असली ड्रामा खेलने जा रहे हैं। उन की यह बात सुन कर हम सब लोग बहुत खुश हुए थे। मैं इस सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उसको यह कहने का क्या हक है कि उसके ही विचार ठीक हैं। जस्टिस हयूम ने कहा था कि हम किसी भी विचार को दबा नहीं सकते हैं, जब तक कि यह साबित न हो जाये कि वे विचार स्टेट को एक्सटर्मिनेट करने के लिए हैं। अगर इस सरकार के पास यह सुबूत है कि अमुक विचार बंगाल की स्टेट को नेस्तोनाबूद करने के लिए हैं तब वह उनको दबा सकती है, अन्यथा नहीं। स्वयं मेरे पास सिलेक्टिड वर्क्स आफ माओ त्से-तुंग की चार वाल्यूम्ज हैं। मेरी हमेशा यह कोशिश रहती है कि मैं विभिन्न प्रकार के विचारों का अध्ययन करूं। हम विचारों का जवाब विचारों से दें। हम गोली से विचारों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर हम विचारों का जवाब गोली से देंगे, तो एक बवंडर खड़ा हो जायेगा। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर बंगाल को अलियांवाला बाग बनाने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो बंगाल और उसके नौजवान पुलिसवालों और इस एक्ट को चलाने वालों को उचित जवाब देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन कानूनों को मुखालिफत करता हूं।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : I rise to totally oppose the resolutions before the House. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is a good friend of mine, I admit, but I have to administer a very bitter pill to him, that for a political purpose he has brought this resolution.

The other resolution about public security has been moved by a friend whom I respect very much, Shri Ganesh Ghosh, a fellow-sufferer in the days of British brutality. Adversity makes strange bed fellows.

On the first day I found the name of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, the Jana Sangh stalwart, also printed against this statutory resolution, and I was astonished. I congratulate Shri Gupta that he subsequently thought that he should withdraw his name.

Then, I find that the CPI stalwarts and the CPM stalwarts have combined to move this resolution. I find also that we started the discussion this evening with receiving the stunning news of the stabbing of the wife and son of our Minister of State, Shri Parimal Ghosh. According to today's newspapers, in my own district, there have been two constables murdered and three injured in Calcutta. I come from Howrah District. Unfortunately so, I am quoting from a news item in a leading Calcutta newspaper. It gives the following interesting details while describing how pipeguns, stenguns, and other lethal weapons have been discovered and how many bombs and other things were discovered and recovered. It says like this :

> "These figures bear out the ex-Chief Minister's assertion that the most, and perhaps the only successful cottage industry in West Bengal in the last year or so has been the manufacture of bombs and other "country" weapons. Quite a lot of unauthorised bombs must still be concealed in Calcutta and the neighbourhood. The whole province is now an arsenal bristling with all sorts of lethal weapons; and the Marxists and Naxalites saw to it that everyone was taught the cult of violence as the easiest and most direct method of gaining their objectives. Representative assemblies were cast aside, and all arguments, political and otherwise, were straightway carried to the streets. In brief, Calcutta has lived under the perpetual shadow of mob rule."

This is from a well-known newspaper.

I am quoting from another newspaper one Director of the Netaji Subhash Institute for Social Studies. He is a scholar and what he says reads like this : I should like my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to listen to me.

> "If extraordinary efforts are not made, then the civil administration will collapse and the stage will be set for an insurgency. There is already an atmosphere of civil war in some parts of West Bengal. The partial break-down of the administration, lack of faith in it, and a general feeling of insecurity, and fear open up the possibility of the determination of a group of people to impose their will upon the majority. This atmosphere was created during the UF Government, and the CPM was mainly responsible for it. Now the Naxalites are taking the fullest advantage of the situation....."

I shall then refer to what appeared in another newspaper; that is very interesting. "Shri Sundarayya, General Secretary of the Marxist Communist Party, has said, that a "very big battle" would be waged in West Bengal, in the coming fortnight between the peasants and landlords," reports PTI. (*Interruption*). This is of course quoted by a newspaper in West Bengal.

Another newspaper says "Forward Block for bloody revolution, says Ashoke Ghosh", who is the West Bengal Forward Bloc Secretary. He says that "socialism cannot be achieved through parliamentary

democracy, and as such, Forward Bloc strongly believes that there is no other means except a bloody revolution to change the present system of the capitalist society."

Sir, it was Herr Hitler, the Nazi dictator, who declared to the world that a falsehood repeatedly uttered would appear to be true. Perhaps, my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is following that example; that an untruth, repeated several times might appear to be true. So, I would advise him to realise one thing. If he can assure me that if all these parties, the CPI, CPM, SSP and the Forward Bloc could announce publicly that they abjure violence, then we can all meet the challenge of the Naxalites and stop all those things in a day. I am absolutely certain of it. Therefore, let them all come forward and abjure violence publicly. And then I assure you peace will be restored in West Bengal, and a mid-term election or an election as quickly as possible will be given to it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu frequently attacks our Prime Minister. He says that our Prime Minister is a reactionary in the garb of a revolutionary. And in these vile attacks, he is followed by the Jan Sangh leader, Shri Madhok. I can assure them that in spite of these foul and vile attacks, our great Prime Minister will survive..... (*Interruption*)..... I am using this word purposely and it is not done in a flattering mood.—

AN HON. MEMBER : You will get ticket for the next election.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : I do not care for the tickets. I may leave the Lok Sabha earlier. The question is this. What I am saying is, this great Prime Minister will survive all these vile attacks, and I can assure this House that this Prime Minister will create history in India. We want to bring a peaceful social revolution in the country. We are following Mahatma Gandhi's path. I can assure you, I am not saying it in a flattering mood. I do not want to lose the cooperation of the other parties. I want the co-operation of all the parties. The CPI, CPM and other parties are all our friends and we respect them. Even with the Naxalite philosophy we have no quarrel, but the methods followed by them are wrong. They have been infiltrated by CIA agents and other anti-social elements. You cannot judge Naxalites by these acts of violence.

16.00 hrs.

There should be absolute peace and law and order in West Bengal, Otherwise the entire West Bengal will be annihilated. Some people there may take up the lead given by East Pakistan and demand separation. We do not want West Bengal to be separated from India. The country is sitting on a volcano and it may erupt at any moment.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : His time is up.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : I will finish with a quotation from Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You cannot quote him ; he is not a Member of the House.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : You may have some kind of allergy towards Mahatma Gandhi but we respect him. We know how acute the problems of unemployment and poverty are in West Bengal. The refugees are living under subhuman conditions. I am prepared to die if need be, for the sake of the unemployed youth. This is what Mahatma Gandhi says :

> "If the masses want to enjoy independence, they have first to learn the secret of observing voluntary discipline. Otherwise discipline would have to be imposed upon them by the powers that be. That would not be independence but its negation."

> "Civilization, in the real sense of the term, consists not in the multiplication, but in the deliberate and

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

> voluntary restriction of wants. This alone promotes real happiness and contentment, and increases the capacity for service".

Is it the proposition of the CPM that when the policemen will be killed, they will meet with non-violence ? These political parties have openly admitted that they are indulging in anti-social activities. I appeal to them to come and join us and take to the path of non-violence. We are with you if you do that.

Mahatma Gandhi said :

> "Non-violence is the law of the human race and is infinitely greater than and superior to brute force. I make bold to say that in this age of the atom bomb unadulterated non-violence is the only force that can confound all the tricks put together of violence."

With these words, I thank you for your indulgence.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, the people of West Bengal almost develop a sense of bitter hatred against the Naxalites and Marxist extremists due to the atrocities committed on all sections of the people. But unfortunately, recently the police excesses have created a sense of confusion and also agitation in the minds of the people of West Bengal. It is on record in this House that I warned this Government not once but several times that the policy of shoot-at-sight and punitive measures will not solve the problem. It will only aggravate it and will serve the very objective and purpose of the extremist elements. The promulgation of curfew, mass arrests, mass harassment and all these types of mass repressive measures have created a sense of revulsion in the minds of the people of West Bengal. I have many reports with me where the police have committed serious excesses, but they cannot be compared with the excesses committed by the Naxalites and the Marxist. I am not talking in the air. These are the reports that have been collected by a few friends of mine, mostly students. If we make a comparison between the excesses committed by the police and the excesses committed by the Naxalites and the Marxists then I know in which side the brutality weighs. But I only want to ask one question. Who has let these satanic forces loose in West Bengal to create West Bengal a jungle of the brutes, as a result of which the mentality of the brutes has developed in the minds of the police also ? Who demoralised and unarmed the police to such an extent that they are now committing the excesses ? Sir, you will remember I warned this Government that giving 3,000 revolvers to the police and by saying that no inquiry will be made if the police shoot people the situation will be aggravated. In spite of my warning, I should say that unfortunately it is the foolish policy of the Central Government that has tilted the balance on the other side.

In this House the West Bengal situation has been discussed on several occasions, but not in depth and dimension the crisis demands. In the news-papers, and also in this House, the happenings of killings, murder, loot, arson etc. have been interpreted as if these are all criminal happenings, as if West Bengal has turned into a gigantic rendezvous of the habitual criminals, as if West Bengal has turned into a dancing den of the political devils. That is not a fact. This is the symptom of a deep political malady, and this is the malady of the conflict of two ideological trends. It is the conflict, it is the external symptom of the conflict of the democratic ballot versus insurrectionary bullet. If you put it in philosophical terms in political philosophy it is the struggle between the democratic means of establishing Indian socialism and the insurrectionary violent means of establishing totalitarian Communism. This is the basic political conflict that is going on.

Many of my Marxist or Communist friends think that I am a bitter anti-Marxist or anti-Communist. I am neither an anti-Marxist nor an anti-Communist; nor am I a Communist or a Marxist. I hope my colleagues will understand the meaning of

this. During the days of my detention I struggled hard to be a Marxist or a Communist because in those days, in the thirties and the first part of forties, Marxism was another synonym of progressivism in West Bengal, at least in the politics of West Bengal. Dialectic materialism is the cardimal principle of Marxism I would say as a student of science.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : He is a failure as a Marxist.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Sir, on a point of order. The House is discussing the repeal of the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act and the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act. He is not relevant at all.

He is discussing historical material. He is not at all speaking on the subject matter. Kindly draw his attention to it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have said, if you want to analyse the crisis of West Bengal, you have to analyse the crisis of political conflicts and of ideology in West Bengal.

As I was saying, dialectic materialism is the cardinal principle of Communism. As a student of science I was going through the latest concept of physical reality as expounded by Einstein that the ultimate concept of reality is the dual concept of electromagnetic and gravitational fields, which baffles definition of science and which baffles the comprehension by human undertaking. Daltonian materialism infused with Hegelian dialectic, a hybrid of dialectic materialism, never appealed to me as a student of science.

There was a time and faith that Communism was the highest call of freedom. It gave the call of a propertyless, classless, religionless, familyless and stateless society. That was the objective of Communism. But Marx and Lenin prescribed that the withering away of the state would be its main objective. After 50 years of experience in the Communist countries when I came to realise that at no time and in no stage of human history a state become so satanic and totalitarin that it makes its people slaves of its power, I came to realise that Communism was not a call for human freedom but Communism was a call for totalitarian human slavery and for dehumanizing civilisation. That is why I could not persuade myself to become a Communist.

If my health permitted, today I would not have been in this House but I would have been in West Bengal. Today what is happening in West Bengal is a conflict between the democratic concept of Indian socialism and the totalitarian and insurrectionary method of bringing about Communism in West Bengal.

With this background I come to the subject. I have heard the Devil citing many scriptures. I want to ask one straight question. Is it not a fact that Jyoti Basu, the Home Minister of the United Front Government, supported the Preventive Detention Act ? It is on record. Shri Chavan said so on the floor of the House. Is it not a fact that till the last day of the Preventive Detention Act, the United Front Government and Jyoti Basu did not release the prisoners until the day the Act lapsed when 3,500 preventive detenus were released ? If they felt that Preventive Detention Act was so inhuman, why did they not withdraw it when they were there in power and why did they arrest those people ? Where was their human conscience then ?

I ask shri Jyotirmoy Basu. Is not Shri Jyoti Basu, the Home Minister wherever he is going and wherever he is living, surrounded by CRP, police and others ? Is not Hare Krushna Konar, the Minister, wherever he goes, surrounded by the CRP taking the guard of the Government ? And these people have the conscience to say "It is just to save my own skin that I have to take the help of the police", and then quote scriptures for the others !

My congratulations to the wife of Mr. Charu Mazumdar, the top-most Naxalite

[Shri Sumer Guha]

that lady who violating the dictation of her husband took her son to the examination hall and protected him. My congratulations to the wife of Mr. Sushital Roy Chaudhury, another top-most Naxalite leader, who took her son in a high spirit of mother-hood and protect her son till the examination was over. My congratulations go to Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee and Mr. P. C. Sen, Mr. Vijya Singh Nahar, Mr. Nishat Nath Kundu and Mr. Pratap Chandra Chandur and the members of the Praja Socialist Party and the Samyukt Socialist Party and some other members coming from the common people who formed the citizens' commitees and defied the threats of the extremists. They have shown the path as to how to save West Bengal from the microscopic minority of the terrorists.

The Education Minister made a bold statement that 95 per cent of the examinations were held peacefully. It is not the credit of the police ; it is not the credit of the Government ; it is not the credit of the citizens' committees who, ignoring the atrocities, bombs, daggers, sten guns, bran guns, etc. of the Naxalites and the Marxists, held hundreds of the meetings in Calcutta and in West Bengal. That has aroused the spirit of resistence. That has created a sense of confidence amongst the masses. In every school, they have formed volunteers and they have guarded examination halls. It is as a result of that that the examinations have been held peacefully.

The Naxalites are not the real danger because the Naxalites have no mass bases amongst the labour, amonst the workers and amongst the middle-class intelligentsia. Only a handful of fanatics are their recruits. If the Naxalites form a part of the grand strategy of giving them guerilla training, of any contemplated Mao's aggression against India, then the Naxalites will be dangerous. Otherwise, these Naxalites will soon burn themselves out, out of frustration, disillusion and dissentions amongst themselves. Those signs are very clear in West Bengal.

I ask a pointed question of the Marxist friends who are talking of democracy and taking advantage of the Constitution : If you believe in democracy, if you believe in constiutional methods, why have you intfiltrated into the police? Why have you formed a counter organisation of the police called the Paschim Banga Karamchari Sangh with 300 policemen who were chucked out in 1964 as a result of the illegal strike.

I charge Mr. Jyoti Basu that he has done a dangerous thing which no Minister will do. He took from the D. I. G., Intelligence Branch, a list of the names of persons functioning inside each political party who were working as Government agents. As a result of that, the Intelligence Service in West Bengal has been completely demoralised. It is they who raised an army of 1,10,000 people ; it is they who raised the slogan of "Yanan and Vietnam", the slogan of liberation. It is they who are creating all this trouble. It is they who are responsible for creating the psychosis of violence and for creating insurrectionary ideology in politics.

The basic point is that if these people who believe in democracy, who believe in nationalism and who believe in socialism, take West Bengal as a separate problem from the rest of India, and if the nationalists, democrats and socialists can combine and make West Bengal a special case and then join hands not for election equation but as the citizen committees which they have formed, to launch a three-pronged attack on the problem.

No. 1. A mass campaign of all nationalist, democratic and socialist patriotic elements as has been already started by the Citizens Committee under the leadership of Shri Ajoy Mukerji. The main thing we have to do to-day is to expose them, isolate them and combat them and to restore confidence in the minds of the people and to develop a spirit of restraint and isolate this militant minority from the society.

No. 2 : To tackle the socio-economic problems. Yesterday, I told in the Consultative Committee the Prime Minister, 'If you live in the slums of Calcutta for seven days, you would have developed the tendency to become a Naxalite.' Sir, to-day every fourth man in Calcutta is living in the den of the slums. The refugee middle-class intelligentsia, having the finest aesthetic sense, cultural outlook, heritage of patriotism and suffering sacrifices, who have come from East Bengal live a life of dungeon in these slums. When the conflict of aesthetic sense and their life of hunger, and misery and starvation, this conflict creates at psychosis of violence, creates a psychology of sadism and if you go and make a survey, you will find that these extremist Parties get 80% of their recruits from the slums areas and from among the frustrated youth of refugees. Therefore, you have to tackle this problem adequately.

Sir, I support preventive detention mainly for two reasons. One reason is that these habitual criminals take shelters among the Marxists and among the Marxists and among the Naxalites and 80% of these crimes are being committed by these habitual criminals who have to be put under detention as early as possible. There is another point. I know that there are a number of Naxalite young men who are now feeling frustrated, disillusioned and they want to get out of their trap. They form a suicide squad and whenever anybody wants to quit the suicide squad, then immediately he is shot down by his comrades. Those young men should be given shelter under the preventive dentention law.

I want to warn to the Government that these habitual criminals and the political elements should be treated differentially. These political elements should get good food, all facilities, reading material, allowances and be given human treatment so that they can rediscover themselves to come out as patriots so that they may not be treated on par with the criminals,

Lastly, I urge upon the Prime Minister to go to Calcutta, declare a Save Bengal Day'. I ask all Members of Parliament who believe in nationalism, socialism and democracy to go to Calcutta and give a massive call. You will see millions and millions of people come out on that day, have parade, have processions and appeal to them to abjure violence and rouse the spirit of resistance against the extremists. Then only we will, by this mass agitation, mass awakening, be able to tackle this menace.

Sir, I give the last word of Swami Vivekanand : "Awake, stop not till the goal of democracy, nationalism and socialism is achieved in West Bengal by combining all these socialist and patriotic forces."

Thank you, Sir.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल की मार-काट और खून-खच्चर की भी इस सदन में चर्चा होती है तो उसके साथ ही आम तौर से यह कहा जाता है कि वहां की जो बुरी आर्थिक स्थिति है, वहां की जो बेरोजगारी है, वहां जो पूंजीपतियों का शोषण है उसके कारण यह सब हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं इसमें बहुत थोड़े लोगों को ही मतभेद होगा। वहां जो स्थिति है उसके विषय में मतभेद की बहुत कम गुंजायश है। परन्तु साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं क्या इस गरीब देश में और जगह भुखमरी नहीं है, और जगह गरीबी नहीं है, इस देश में बहुत से हिस्से है जहां बंगाल से भी ज्यादा खराब हालत है।

16.25 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in The Chair]

परन्तु सवाल केवल एक ही है, और वह

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

यह है कि क्या यह जो आर्थिक स्थिति का सुधार है या जिस सामाजिक ढांचे को या पोषण-पूरक ढांचे को बदलने का उपाय कोई वैधानिक उपाय है, कांस्टिट्यूशनल मेथड है या कि हिंसा का ही उपाय है। प्रश्न इतना ही है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस हाऊस के प्रत्येक मेम्बर को कम से कम यह विश्वास है, और उसको विश्वास के साथ इसको कहना चाहिये, कि देश में जब तक कोई संवैधानिक सरकार है, जब तक देश में कोई संवैधानिक पार्टी है, तब तक कोई भी सुधार हो, कोई भी परिवर्तन हो, वह संवैधानिक तरीके से होना चाहिये, कांस्टिट्यूशनल तरीके से होना चाहिये।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह सब कुछ आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण ही है, बेरोजगारी के कारण ही है, तो ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर, महात्मा गांधी, स्वामी विवेकानन्द और रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के चित्रों को दूषित करने, उन्हें फाड़ने और तोड़ने का उससे क्या सम्बन्ध है? क्या इस आर्थिक स्थिति के लिये वही लोग जिम्मेदार थे? क्या उन लोगों का अपराध है? इस समस्या को बनाने में उनकी जिम्मेदारी है? इससे तो लगता है कि इन बातों के पीछे कोई और भावना है, कोई और प्रेरणा है, कोई और कार्यक्रम है।

जब बंगाल में सिंहा शुरू हुई उस समय वहां एक सरकार थी और उस सरकार को कहा जा सकता है कि वह संवैधानिक सरकार थी, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं। उस समय वहां मार-काट होती थी। जब हाऊस में उसकी चर्चा होती थी तो हमारे कुछ मित्र उस समय उस मार-काट का पक्ष लेते थे और उसे युक्तियुक्त ठहराते थे। आज जब वह मार-काट चल रही है तो केवल इतना फर्क है कि संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार के चलते हुए यह समझा जाता था कि जिन लोगों को मारा जा रहा है, काटा जा रहा है, वह मारने और काटने योग्य हैं। उनकी नीति के अनुरूप, उनकी भावना के अनुरूप जिन लोगों को मारा जाना चाहिए वह मारे जायें और पुलिस मूक दर्शक बनकर देखती रहे, यह संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार के समय की स्थिति थी।

हमें मालूम है कि सेन बन्धुओं का कत्ल हुआ। सेन बन्धुओं के कत्ल के लिये 500—700 आदमियों की भीड़ घर से नारे लगाती हुई गई कि आज उनका खून लेंगे। मजिस्ट्रेट भी मौजूद था, पुलिस भी मौजूद थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर उस समय उस माता को कम से कम यह छूट दी गई होती कि बोलो, तुमको जमीन चाहिये या तुम्हारे बेटों के प्राण चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि वह माता भरे हुए हृदय से यह छूट स्वीकार करती कि मेरे दोनों बेटों को मुझे दे दो चाहे मेरी जमीन छीन लो। आपके पास जो जमीन है जमींदारों से वह आप ले सकते हैं, शोषकों से उनकी जमीन छीन सकते हैं, आप सीलिंग लगा सकते हैं, आप भूमि कानून का सुधार कर सकते हैं, पूंजीपतियों की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, आप कारखानों को भी ले सकते हैं, आपके पास सारे मार्ग खुले हुए हैं, लेकिन आप करना नहीं चाहते। आप चाहते हैं कि उनको मार दिया जाये, उनको काट दिया जाये, घेराव किया जाये। जब वहां आपकी सरकार नहीं रही, संयुक्त मोर्चे के घटकों की सरकार नहीं रही, जब आज और लोगों को भी मारा जाने लगा तब आपको परेशानी क्यों?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बार-बार चर्चा की जाती है पुलिस की। मैं समझता हूं कि जब पुलिस ज्यादती करे तब उसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिये, इसमें सन्देह नहीं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जहां हम औरों के खून पर तिलमिला उठते हैं, औरों की हत्या पर जहां परेशान हो जाते हैं, जब पुलिस के गरीब आदमी मारे जाते हैं तब क्या वह गरीब नहीं हैं, वह मजदूर नहीं हैं? अगर पुलिस का कोई बड़ा अधिकारी

मारा जाये, डी० आई० जी० पर हाथ उठाया जाये आई० जी० पर हाथ उठाया जाये, कमिश्नर पर हाथ उठाया जाये तब शायद आप कोई दलील दे सकते हैं, कोई प्ली ले सकते हैं कि उनकी यह नीति है और लोगों ने उनको मारा, वह नीति के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, वह इस कार्रवाई के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, लेकिन छोटे-छोटे पुलिस के गरीब सिपाही जो बेचारे थोड़ी-थोड़ी तनख्वाहें पाते हैं, वह गरीब घरों से आते हैं, जिनके घरों पर कोई रोजगार नहीं है। वह मामूली रोजगार करने के लिये पुलिस में भरती होते हैं, और वह छुरे से मारे जाते हैं गोली से मारे जाते हैं। हम यह जिक्र करते हैं कि पुलिस वाले ज्यादती करते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग क्यों उन गरीब लोगों के लिये आंसू नहीं बहाते ? क्या वह भारत माता के बेटे नहीं हैं, क्या वह किसी मां बाप के बेटे नहीं है, मां बाप के कलेजों के टुकड़े नहीं हैं, क्या उन को मां बाप के पेट से जन्म नहीं मिला है ? क्या वह मां बाप अपने बेटों का खून होते देख कर आंसू नहीं बहाते ?

मैं समझता हूं कि जो कुछ कहा जाता है उसके पीछे कोई न कोई राजनीतिक भावना रहती है और विशेष उद्देश्य रहता है। यह चिन्ता की बात है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि आठ महीनों से वहां राष्ट्रपति रूल चल रहा है। यह ठीक है कि पहले भी हिंसा होती थी, मार काट होती थी, अब भी हो रही है और यह भी स्वीकार करना चाहिये आठ महीने चलते-चलते इस प्रशासन ने भी यह साबित कर दिया है कि वह भी लोगों की जान माल की हिफाजत करने में असफल रहा है। यह मानने में हमें कोई संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये। जब लोग यह पूछते हैं कि क्यों जी, आपके गवर्नर बैठे हैं, आपके ऐडवाइजर बैठे हैं, आपके प्रशासक बैठे हैं तब क्यों ऐसा हो रहा है ? आपको गवर्नर को बुलाना चाहिये। मैं इस गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब इस हाऊस में शायद ही कोई वर्ग ऐसा होगा, शायद ही कोई पार्टी ऐसी हो, जो न कहती हो कि गवर्नर को वापस बुलाना चाहिये, तब आपको क्या दिक्कत है ? आप उनको क्यों वापस नहीं बुलाना चाहते ? केवल इसलिये कि कुछ कारण हैं जिनसे आप नहीं बुलाना चाहते। जब सारे हाऊस की डिमाण्ड है तब आप क्यों नहीं बुलाना चाहते ? जो आदमी आठ महीने असफलता का सर्टिफिकेट ले चुका है उसको वहां भेजे जाने पर सारी पार्टियों में कोई मतभेद नहीं है, भले और किसी बात में उनमें मतभेद हो, तब आप क्यों उसको वापस नहीं बुलाना चाहते ?

आज बहुत से भाई कह रहे हैं कि यह जो कानून बनाया जा रहा है उसको हटाया जाये, मैं उनके खिलाफ हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कानून रहना चाहिये, बल्कि अगर इस हिंसा का मुकाबला करने के लिये और सख्त कानून बनाने की जरूरत पड़े तो वह भी बनना चाहिये क्योंकि हिंसा का मुकाबला हिंसा करेगी, गोली का मुकाबला गोली करेगी। अगर इसका मुकाबला ठीक से करना है तो वह उपदेश और दुहाई देकर नहीं हो सकता। अहिंसा से हिंसा, मार-काट और खून-खच्चर का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता। वहां के दीन-हीन, गरीब, निरीह लोगों के जान माल की रक्षा का आश्वासन देने के लिये आवश्यक है कि शक्ति का मुकाबला शक्ति से करने का आश्वासन वहां की जनता को मिले। इस लिये अगर कानून को रक्षा के लिये एक सख्त कानून की जरूरत है तो सरकार को सख्त कानून बनाना चाहिये। सरकार और राज्य का मतलब है कि अगर असामाजिक तत्व और तरीके से न दबाया जा सके तो उनको शक्ति से दबाया जाये। सरकार का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हमने साधन और आदमियों को वहां भेज दिया और

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

वह उपदेश देकर अपना फर्ज खत्म कर दे वहां पर। इसलिये अगर सरकार चलनी है तो सरकार की तरह से चलनी चाहिये।

मैं एक और छोटी-सी बात कहना चाहता हूं। जो कुछ बंगाल में हो रहा है उसके बारे में हमने कई दफे पूछा कि सरकार ने कभी सोचा कि इसके लिये रुपया कहां से आ रहा है, हथियार कहां से आ रहे हैं। वहां पर लाखों बमवन रहे हैं? कौन से संगठन इसको चला रहे हैं क्या कभी सरकार ने इसकी तहकीकात की? चार-चार आने में बम बनते हैं। गाजर और मूली से भी सस्ते बिकते हैं। यह जो शंकायें हैं इनका गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। लोगों को शंकायें हैं कि इनके पीछे विदेशी हाथ हैं, विदेशी रुपया है, विदेशी षड्यंत्र है। दूसरी जगहों पर जो हो रहा है, वियटनाम में जो हो रहा है, कम्बोडिया में जो हो रहा है, जो लाओस में हो रहा है, वही खेल यहां खेला जा रहा है। इस तरह से इस देश के नवयुवकों के साथ, नवयुवतियों के साथ होली खेली जा रही है। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि यहां वियटनाम न बन पाये, यदि आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश के, बंगाल के नर-नारियों और युवक-युवतियों में इसका प्रचार न हो और वहां सब लोग शान्ति और अमन से रहें तो आपको इसका कारण ढूंढ़ना पड़ेगा और देखना होगा कि कहीं विदेशी शक्तियां तो यहां पर गुरीला वार नहीं पैदा करना चाहतीं। अगर यह चलता रहा तो आप देखेंगे कि जो खिलौने राज्य आप बना रहे हैं, सरकार अपनी नीति के कारण तीन-तीन और चार-चार लाख की स्टेट बना रही है जो कि एक दफे के झटके में खत्म हो जायेगी; उनका बड़ा बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। वहां पर यह काम शुरू हो जायेंगे। बिहार में यह चीजें चल रही हैं, यू. पी. में मेरे जिले के मुरादनगर में कम्युनिस्टों ने हथियार लेकर लोगों पर हमला किया कि तुमको मार देंगे। इसलिए यह बीमारी फैल रही है। यह बीमारी सारे देश में फैले इससे पहले आपको कारगर इलाज करना चाहिये और हमारे देश की जनता को कारगर इलाज करना चाहिये। ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिये कि हिंसा का मुकाबला हिंसा से हो और शक्ति का मुकाबला शक्ति से हो।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this debate, considerable emphasis has been laid on the alarming and dangerous situation which has developed in West Bengal, the situation of lawlessness and the reign of terror and violence in this land of noble traditions. As it happens, this land of Paramahamsas and Vivekanandas is no longer worried about their gospel; it does not want to sing the song of Tagore, nor read the the literature of Bankim Chandra. Instead, it is, at the moment, embroiled in soaking the great land with the blood of innocent human beings.

While it is necessary that the situation has to be duly considered in this Hose, it is equally necessary that we should with some objectivity consider the enactments which the president has now made to take care of the situation.

The West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act has been under very great fire. Shri H. N. Mukerjee, who with his fluent speech almost hyponotised us by what he had to say, criticised this enactment as draconian; he called it a barbarous law. I really wish he had cited some of the provisions of this enactment to show that it is these particular sections which he considers to be barbarous and to be violative of the cardinal principles of natural justice, instead of contenting himself merely by stating that this an enactment under which people are likely to be detained without a trial, trial as contemplated under the criminal jurisprudence of the land. But

it will be wholly erroneous for anyone to assume that there is no provision for appeal. There is an appeal to a quasi-judicial body, an advisory board which will have to function in consonance with the principles of natural justice. (*Interruptions*). One may disagree. I am not going to be unduly invective as some of my hon. friends have been. At least, let them kindly understand the other viewpoint also.

If they think that it is not proper, then they can have their own view in the matter.

May we see now some of the salient features and the broad scheme of the Act ? I shall take a little time to deal with this matter, because very little has been said in the House towards that aspect.

The law contemplates detention of anti-social elements. They have been described as Naxalites in the statement of objects and reasons of the enactment. The law contemplates the detention of Naxalites, extremist people, people holding extremist views and anti-social elements, persons whose acts threaten the security of the State or the maintenance of public order. This detention is contemplated, circumventing the onerous and cumbersome requirement of criminal jurisprudence as I have stated already.

Sections 2 (a) to (c) of this enactment clearly provides the various circumstances in which an act will be held to constitue either threat to the security of the State or threat to the maintenance of the public order. Most of these acts are extremely heinous offences already under the existing oriminal law of the land. This enactment has added a few more. Especially, I would like to draw your attention to section 2 (c) which contemplates and which provides that causing insult to the Indian National Flag or to any other object of public veneration, whether by mutilating, damaging, burning, defiling or destroying or otherwise, or instigating any person to do so, shall constitute violation or threat to the security of the State as contemplated in the Act, and a person could be detained for that.

Next aspect of this enactment which is of considerable importance is this who are the authorities who are entitled to pass this order of detention ? It is true that the State Government are entitled to make an order of detention, and it may be that some apprehensions are there, and to some extent they may be justified, that a particular Party Government is there in a particular State, at the moment the Central Government is in charge of that State, and it may be politically motivated in passing the detention order, and to that extent, it might create an apprehension of misuse of powers for political reasons. But the law also contemplates and provides that such detention order shall be made by the district magistrate, by the additional district magistrate, and in the presidency town of Calcutta by the commissioner of police. These are judicial authorities. And if they were to make an order under this Act, they are also the very authorities who are entitled to make similar orders under different laws under the criminal jurisprudence of the country.

Then, the grounds of detention have to be given, which grounds have to be communicated within a reasonable time of the detention. The time-limit is five days Where the order is passed by a district magistrate or a presidency magistrate, the order has to be approved by the Government in 12 days time. These very grounds of detention thereafter have to go for scrutiny to an advisory board. The constitution and the role of this advisory board is of the utmost importance and this advisory board is the lynchpin of the administration machinery enactment. I submit that this is the highest authority under this law which is going to determine whether a particular detention is valid or not. The advisory board shall comprise three persons who are either the judges or who have been judges in the past or are qualified to be judges. To such an entirely independent body shall be submitted the grounds for detention and this body after hearing the detenu, if he has any grievance against the detention order,

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

and after the advisory board has satisfied itself *suo motu* as to the validity of the grounds for detention and only on being satisfied that various reasons enumerated in the law constitute a jeopardy or threat by the detenu to public peace and to security of the State will the detention order be upheld. If the board were to advise Government 'No, the grounds do not justify the detention', the Government is under an obligation to immediately release the detenu.

Where then is the Draconian law as alleged ? Is it not commensurate with the principles of natural justice. Is not the cardinal principle of appeal to the aggrieved person observed in this law ? It is only cutting short the onerous and cumbrous procedure involved in the ordinary course because of the special circumstances which have arisen in West Bengal with which this law is supposed to deal. The highest authority, therefore, is the advisory board and so long as this board consisting of three eminent persons is going to be an independent body and it is going to go into every order of detention challenged, why is there any apprehension in the minds of my hon. friend that the administration of this law will unleash terror by the police, it will let loose vengeance ? I think it is wholly unfounded, wholly unjustified.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is already there.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He should not indulge in such cheap jibes; he should listen seriously to arguments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is not being fair to me. He is one thousand miles away from the scene. Let him keep that in mind while making such observations.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I may be one thousand miles away. But the whole world is an extremely small place today. If Shri Basu is contending that others are living in a vacum in India in regard to what is happening in West Bengal and it is only those people who represent West Bengal here or who live in West Bengal can know and assess the situation in true perspective, then I will only say that this is very unfortunate attitude to adopt. At any rate, so long as law is commensurate with the principles of natural justice, there would be nothing wrong in the enactment.

There is nothing to justify the very strong adjectives used by Prof. Mukerjee. He always used such adjectives; they are always strong. He never believes in adopting middleway course. We cannot have any objection to his using very strong adjectives, but sometimes they are grossly exaggerated. There is not merely pretence or the trappings of judicial independence vested in the advisory board, but the advisory board itself is the supreme authority, if is the supreme arbiter, to determine the validity or otherwise of every detention order. The other aspect of the matter is this. If this enactment were not made, I have no doubt in my mind the way Bengal is going it will take a very heavy toll—it is already taking a heavy toll—of innocent human lives. It is also taking a toll of those cardinal Indian values, which values have protected us with honour and dignity in the midst of perilous and precarious past. It is for that purpose, under the most emergent situation, under disconcerting circumstances which are most extraordinary that this enactment has been made by the President and nothing wrong can be found with it, if you are honestly worried about Bengal.

Personally, I would say that wherever there is question of the liberty of the citizen being endangered in a democratic polity, it has to be zealously guarded. In that respect we have nothing to learn from our communist friends. We are the people who always fought for safeguarding democratic rights of the citizen. But situations do arise when democratic rights or the rights granted to citizens, have to be curtailed, and if they are not so curtailed today in respect of West Bengal, we run the peril of losing that very democracy in our country *Via* Bengal,

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Midnapur): Mr. Chairman, fifty years ago, in these very precincts, I believe in this Chamber, the stalwarts of Indian nationalism were rising to resist the Rowlatt Bill. This is a repetition. The difference is that at one time those who were sponsoring the legislation were the avowed representatives of the police State, and today, they were only marching under the conditions of a police State in part of the country. The provisions of that the Rowlatt Act have been incorporated in the criminal law of our country, and we are living under it and so it looks as though the Rowlatt legislation is comparatively metamorphosed in this texture compared to what it is today.

I am totally opposed to these two Acts before Parliament, not because it makes any difference, but there are times when one has to identify oneself to the point of view. I am not going into the details of these Acts, but they provide on the one hand for preventive detention and the other for the use of powers without the restraints that are the usually available in a society governed by the rule of law. Preventive detention, like preventive war, is an authoritarian exercise; that is to say, the person is detained not because he has done something, not because he is proved to have done something, not because he has acted or is about to act or is likely to act, but some body else feels that he is going to act. That is to say the subjective state of mind of an individual who in the normal circumstances is subject to the process of investigation in a court that is no longer available. And so, by preventive detention, you deprive the people of the liberties guaranted under our Constitution. Unfortunately, the Constitution also provides the passing of laws of this kind though law itself is not the Constitution.

Preventive detention is to be decided upon by whom ? Either in this session or in the next session, I think it is coming before this House—the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill—for revision of the Criminal law in this country. Its main purpose, as is said, is the separation of the judiciary from the executive : that is to say, it is generally regarded from the time of the founding of the Indian National Congress that the oneness of the executive and the judiciary—the same people facing one way in the judiciary and then facing the other way in the executive—has been responsible for the deprivation of the liberties and the amenities of the people of this country. And so, after 23 years of Independence, we are at last, thanks to the Law Commission, introducing a legislation to separate the judiciary from the executive.

When you turn round and look into these Acts, what do you find ? You find that in the Presidency town of Calcutta—leave all the others out—the Commissioner of Police shall have the right to haul up anybody and put him in prison. Is this separation of the judiciary from the executive ? That is to say, you place in the hands of a person who is not bound by the legal limitations of any kind, the right to deprive people of their liberties. I think one could go into these Bills clause by clause and show how far they violate not the provisions of the Constitution, because it so happens that our constitution having been promulgated in conditions where provision has been made against these matters has provided for everything; that is to say, the Government which is not a Government, we have this Parliament, which is not Parliament, and we have the capacity to turn on to one executive person who has more powers than the most autocratic President in the world. The difference between 50 years ago and today—one of them—seems to be this. That is, when the Rowlatt Bill was being discussed, there was what then passed for a legislature, not necessarily a Parliament of this kind, but today, this measure is decided in the solemn conclave of a thing called Consultative Committee which is not amenable to public debate ; it comes here in the way of mere opposition by amendments moved. There is no passage of this legislation through any processes where the collective mind of this Parliament can be applied. Then it goes on to provide the mechinery.

Having detained them, what do you do ? First of all, let me say, there is no

[Shri Krishna Menon]

charge. No one needs to be shown what he is guilty of. Five days after, you give the police enough time to think out what they have to say. In other words, you allow the law to treat the man first and answer the question afterwards. The whole of these provisions of putting people in prison and framing a charge five days afterwards, throws a light on this Act. That is to say, you give a wide time, five days, to think out what should be said, and after that, you take 30 days to do something else. These are provisions for deprivation, wrong things done in this way.

It is a sheer violation of the principles of natural justice and the Charter of Human Rights, for which this country so eloquently proclaimed its support in the United Nations. For a long time, students and other people have been taught that we are living under a rule of law. I do not want to make a mistake. We shall still live under a rule of law under this, but a lawless law. That is all that is there to it. All that will remain to protect the citizen from the unrestricted inroads of the executive will be what is called the writ of *habeas corpus*, which usually takes in this country about three months before it resolves itself. It was originally intended to produce the person before the judge and the matter disposed of quickly. But that does not happen.

It also violates the principle of article 20 of the Constitution by depriving legal aid to the people who are placed under imprisonment. Lawyers, there are good and bad ones and on the whole they may be a nuisance. But that is the safeguard against the imposition of absolute will and distortionist methods of procedure. When you deprive a man of the right to defend himself, you are placing him outside the rule of law. It is not because there is no violence in Bengal. There is violence in Bengal and there is violence in a great many other parts of the country. But of course, we hear more about the violence in Bengal. The question is, whether this law will do any thing tocreate conditions there which are normal, whether it will prevent violence and other things we are hearing about or whether it will promote more of them. There is no doubt that public opinion in Bengal is certainly not in favour of this Act. When the Rowlatt Act was before Parliament, the whole of the country went on hartal at that time. Now when this Act is before us, the greater part of Bengal does it. It makes no difference that a few people speak in Parliament in support of it. This vast amount of public opinion arraigned against it ought to be taken note of those who support the legislation or who are very concerned about the deteriorating state of conditions there are entitled to ask : What is the answer ? But the answer cannot be one of putting down violence by greater violence. I say with great respect to you, Mr. Chairman, that violence is violence, whether committed by the police or by the people. Violence by the State is a violence in which the parties are not evenly matched. I think it is time instead of this, we define the position of the police in a State under the rule of law. The police at no time has the right to punish. But in our country, the police do the punishing. They draw out that very mild weapon called *lathi* and crack somebody's skull. If somebody runs away, they chase him and imflict punishment on him. I say, a policeman, even if he catches a murderer, has no right to inflict punishment. That is for the judge to do. From that, we have now came to a position, on account of the arming of the executive with this kind of power, where he can by a subjective state of mind say, "I suspect this fellow to do something". As I said, I will not go into the details of the Act. I will just deal with one of the conditions of subversive action, i.e. propagation of an ideology. This looks dangerously like Tanaka's dangerous thoughts. In Japan just before the war, the Tanaka school of thought said, "Dangerous thoughts should be tried" and repudiated the famous doctrine that thoughts of men are not triable. Therefore, we have this idea of punishing opinion, repudiating the doctrine, "I do not agree with what the man says, but I will defend to the last his right to say so". That goes away when you have this idea of punishing ideologies—

ideolgies not to be decided not by students, not by expositionists of ideology, but by persons who enforce the law with a big stick.

If it went before a tribunal or something in which you have faith, it is a different matter. But we are told that all this is safeguarded by the fact that three wise men who are judges or who have the stature of judges can look into it. With great respect to the judiciary, I say that a judge who sits on a tribunal in private reminds us of the Stuart times and the Star Chamber. The practice of the dispensation of justice is that it is done in public Even today inspite of the enormous time wasted, a judge reads out his judgement in public ; it is in very exceptional circumstances that trials are held in secret. The three wisemen who will form part of the tribunal must be persons who flout or throw away this idea that justice has to be done, not only should be done but must seem to be done, That is the essence of justice ; that is to say, that justice should not only be done but other men must believe that it is being done ; it is not enough to say that all these things are to be considered by a secret tribunal of three persons who had to be convinced one way or another. What happens if these three do not agree ; we do not know ; they may be divided, two to one, or one and a half to one and half whatever it is.

Another aspect of this is that it disregards the provisions and principles of our Constitution ; it provides for what the Americans call the disregard of the doctrine of double jeopardy : a man is punished and is put into prison and is released after 12 months ; then again you can catch him. The British were very good at this. I want to think back all the fifty years. Soon after the passing of the Rowlatt Bills came an agitation in this country. It drew to the ranks of the Opposition not only those persons who were pronounced nationalists at the time but other large sections of the country until it erupted into a very great mass protest and violence and ultimately to the abdication of the police State.

There is a third aspect—the creation of statutory offences. There was a judge in South Africa who said : When an African gets out of his house, he has committed a crime because they have created so many statutory offences with the result that whatever he does, he is doing a wrong thing. I am not saying that there are no statutory offences on our status at the present time but the creation of statutory offences of this kind means that things that are normally done when this law is not present, or things which are even now done in other parts of the country have become offences under this law. The creation of statutory offences proclamation of a state of mind that is totalitarian and is an index of the police State. It really means : I am the Law. If that state of affairs is there, Parliament may be decoratives ; parliament ceases ; it becomes a decoration ; the small group called the Consultative Committee adorns or clothes the authorities or the Government of the day with power to take any action. It is not necessarily confined to the President or the Governor or the Prime Minister or the Police Commissioner. When you arm the people in the Government, power corrupts ; absolute power corrupts absolutely. That is true today as it ever was. We are already having a foretaste of this law in West Bengal. Today the fact that the Naxalites are committing havoc of one kind or another and there is inter-party fighting and civil war inside the parties, whatever it may be, these are all true ; but the question is whether you can undo one wrong by doing another wrong ; two wrong never make a right. I am not speaking today as if I am for soft-pedalling action against Naxalites or whatever it is. But what action has to be taken, has to be considered on economic, political and social terms and also by the organisation of public opinion which will make it impossible for those who do these things there. The idea of using more force, breaking more heads and putting more people into prison—this is not going to get you anywhere. I am not speaking as though I am a member of the

[Shri Krishna Menon]

commission which investigated into anything ; but I say that when there is *prime facie* evidence of police brutality and police excesses or use of force indiscriminately then there is a case for enquiry. I think the fact that the Home Minister told this House the other day, without any enquiry, without proper information without ascertaining the other side, that there was no reason, to think that the police were doing anything, that under-wrote police violence to start with. The second factor is that the Police Commissioner, the Governor and others, for two or three days now, have been saying that the police should not use more force than is necessary—a very wholesome law. But why do they have to say it ? Because it is being used. I saw two or three places in Calcutta. The police went into the quarters of people, to a block of houses where 5000 or 6000 people lived in Ballyghat. When did they go ? Not in the day or in the evening or even at midnight but at 3 O'clock in the morning, forcing open those houses, kicking those houses open without regard for the fact whether they were being occupied by men or women or children and dragging the people out. I saw so many people who were witnesses to this. This action went on till 5 a.m. and then these people were bundled into vehicles dragged along the streets and taken to the other side of the canal where three or four of them were shot and the others were taken to the police lockup. There have been cases in Bengal (one is enough for me) where individuals—whether they are naxalites or communists or congressmen makes no difference to me ; even congressmen have a right to live and therefore it is no matter who they are—were beaten in the lockup and suffered injuries and even death in this lockup.

17 hrs.

Finally—I am concluding, Mr. Chairman—it is rather important to remember what happens to the post-mortem reports in these cases. It is true that when a person is killed either by gunshot wounds or by being beaten to death and so on, some sort of a post-mortem is still carried on after the body is taken to the hospital. No one has perhaps seen the post-mortem reports except the person who made it. The law provides that no information need be given to the people who are concerned. It is again another sid of the Star Chamber legislation. These ost-mortem reports are never handed over to the relations. The dead body cannot do anything but the dead body is never handed over to the womenfolk or whoever asks for it. In one case we were told by the Chairman of the municipality—not by one of the agitators—that the police told them ; we shall not allow this dead body to go into that place—I forget the name; there was a big air field for military aircraft there. When the municipal chairman told me so, I interceded with them because I am not one of those people and I asked them : why are you not allowing the dead body to be taken. They said : these orders are from above. The position today is that the people are treated this way even in their death. I say all this not in order to create a sense of terror—I have heard more of this—but only to emphasise this point : Investment of such powers in the police has already created a situation where they think they are the masters and there is no law of any kind. This will be a blot on our statute book. This would be followed, not by the subsiding of violence but by greater efforts to break the law as such. Already there is enough legislation. We are invited to a meeting. By the time we get there somebody will say : the meeting is not being held here because 144 has been declared. These laws are there; they are enough to turn anybody away from any place. Imprisonment may take place ; no charges are stated ; no investigation is done ; there is no law of any kind. I do not understand why there should be four or five pages. There could be one clause which is sufficient : that the police commissioner or the Governor, whoever is the appointed person can do whatever he likes. That would have been good legislation. I therefore say that the best thing to do is to realise—I hope the Government will see the wisdom of it—that even (I say even) a bad elected Government is any time better than non-elected Government. There has been no instance in history where the use of force

of this kind, whether it be in any of the Latin American States or the United States itself or in any country in the world where the use of violence has led to the suppression of violence. Violence has led to more violence. Here are gentlemen who are ethically, emotionally, religiously and historically given to the propagation of non-violence. But violence is violence whether it be by people who pike a child to death or by others. I went to a fellow lawer's house. A young boy was pulled out by twenty policemen and beaten to death.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now. I cannot give him any more time.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : I will conclude with only one quotation of Lord Atkins, the well-known judge, who said :

> "It is the proscription, the arrest of suspects at the will of men in power vested with a plenary discretion. The power to issue regulations meant thus to warrant a passage from proof to suspicion and from the sphere of action to the sphere of the motive, or the mind."

That is to say, you travel from evidence to mere suspicion and from suspicion to detention and imprisonment.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Mr. Chairman, the rationale and the necessity for the legislative measures have been explained by the hon. Minister. I have a lot of respect for those who state that this is not a police State and the State should not act as a police State. Basically, it is true. In the evolution of the functions of the State, the State has passed from the police State to the welfare state. But one should not forget that the primary function of every State is to maintain law and order. Without the proper maintenance of law and order any amount of progressive measures would be absolutely useless. Therefore, when we think in terms of a welfare state, our basic commitment, our basic duty is towards the maintence of law and order.

Though the deployment of police force is an evil, it is a necessary evil. What is the necessity for the State to deploy the police force ? When the social structure and the stability of the State is threatened, then the State is compelled to deploy the police, however unpleasant it may be. In using that force it may be that here and now some cases of excesses might arise. But in a grave situation like this, when the ordinary life of common man is so much paralysed and threatened, when he is not in a position even to move from his residence to his office, when he is not able to move out from his residence to purchase sundry articles, is it not the duty of the State to come forward to see that the anti-social elements have been curbed ? On the other hand, it is my grievance that we have allowed this deteriorating staate of affairs to go on for a long time. In fact, stern action should have been taken against the anti-social elements earlier so that they could not do what they liked. But we were very hesitant in the initial stage to bring about the Preventive Detention Act. In the entire history of India if there was any time when the passing of the Preventive Detention Act was most warranted, it is the present one. But, unfortunately, because of certain susceptibilities towards the preventive legislation we have been touchy. As Shri Salve has correctly pointed out, this is detention with a deterrent, with built-in safeguards. Let us not forget that our judicial system is based on the integrity and fairness of the judges. This particular preventive measure is very much diluted as compared to what we used to have earlier. The other one is a very innocuous legislation relating to the maintenance of public order to which no one can take exception.

Shri Menon has said that the definition of subversive activities included the holding of a certain ideology. Nowhere in the Act that particular aspect has been mentioned. Subversive activity

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

only means threatening the security of the State. There is no penalising or preventively detaining of any person holding such opinion. Specially in a country like India, which is wedded to democracy and freedom, punishing a person for holding an ideology is the last thing to suspect. India is not committed to such an approach. The fact that in this House people holding extreme ideas, even extra-territorial elements, have been allowed to function and represent public opinion shows that.

As to the other point to which attention has been focussed by Shri Menon, it is not peculiar. Even in international law, under the United Nations Charter it is not only use of force that has been prohibited but even the threat of force has been prohibited. When the Security Council finds that the security of one of the member-states is going to be threatened, it is authorised to take immediate action to see that the aggressor does not proceed further. It is one of the situations where the United Nations forces have actually been situated in the Sinai Peninsula to see that war between the UAR and Israel does not break out. So, how could a state be helpless and allow anti-national activity? How can the state allow a person to killed, knowing fully well that a particular person will be killed? The state may punish that man later on but how can it give licence that a particular man should be killed? Therefore, that is the necessity, that is the reason, that is the rationale why a preventive measure is absolutely necessary. Life lost can never be regained. It is in that particular context of the situation that it has been provided for.

With these words, I wellcome these Acts and I hope the House will support them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are hard pressed for time and so many hon. Members are requesting me to accommodate them. But already, I think, we have taken one hour more than the time allotted which was four hours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The suggestion was that it should be eight hours instead of four hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The suggestion might have been for eight hours but the Business Advisory Committee decided for four hours. I think we have already taken five hours or more. We wanted at least to complete participation of all Members except the hon. Minister by six O'Clock today. We wanted to give precedence to Member from West Bengal as far as we could. Now some Members are asking me to accommodate them because they have gone to West Bengal in a delegation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shri Bakar Ali Mirza has also been to West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Several Members who had gone have already spoken. I will try to accommodate them but I cannot make any promise, because the time is very little and there are still some Members from West Bengal who have to be accommodated. Some parties are there still to be accommodated So, I would request Members to be as brief as possible.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Members from Bengal had a chance in the Consultative Committee.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : Mr. Chairman, if human memories are very short, memories of our friends of the Treasury Benches, of powers that be in the land, seem to be very much shorter, or they would have hesitated thrice before bringing forward these draconian measures, these atrocious pieces of legislation before this House. I have bitter experience, both before and after independence, of the abuse of these draconian measures. I have myself been a victim of the PD Act twice and of the Defence of India Rules once. We

have seen from our bitter experience that the PD Act, instead of being used against smugglers, blackmarketers, hoarders and other anti-social elements, has more often than not been used against members of the minority community and political opponents of the ruling party.

Sir, I am not confinding myself to the Muslims alone. They have had no quarter during these 23 long years, no recognition and no appreciation. They have been allowed to be butchered and massacred in cold blood in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution. I will not rake up that unpleasant past. Muslims during these years have been consigned to the limbo of oblivion.

In 1964, Mr. Chairman a reign of terror was created in West Bengal leading on to serious developments in Calcutta, Rourkela, Jamshedpur and other places which stand as a lurid commentary on the inefficiency, complacency and, should I say, conspiracy of the police administration with the forces of darkness and destruction let loose upon the land to uproot and destroy the Muslim minority.

Then, in 1964, on fantastic charges, the members of the Communist Party (Marxist) in Kerala were also thrown behind the prison bars. But the people thereof gave a clear verdict against the Congress, against the draconian measures used by the Congress Government during the mid-term elections.

During Indo-Pak conflict in 1965, I myself with 1146 other member of the minority community, 90 per cent of whom were supporters of this Government and some of whom contributed so magnanimously to the war funds were so detained. Out of 1147, who were thrown behind the prison bars on fantastic, baseless and malicious charges framed by the administration, about 300 were Pakistanis. Unfortunately or fortunately we were all huddled together with Pakistanis themselves to hatch up a plan of conspiracy. If they had any courage, if the administration had any courage, they could have brought us before the court of law.

Mr. Salve was waxing eloquence over the Advisory Committee formed under this Act. I have experience of the Advisory Committee which consists of three persons, one ex-judge of the High Court, one District Judge and a prominent lawyer, I know how it works. No counsel is allowed to appear before the Advisory Committee or to cross-examine any witnesses produced by the Government. Only the person arrested has to plead his case. These three persons sit in camera and come to a decision which is binding to the Government. I myself had to appear before the judges. One of the charges against me was that sending military information to a foreign Government. I told the Chairman of the Advisory Committee that the charge was so fantastic, so baseless, so unfounded, that it carried its own refutation and I was not to refute it.

But, Sir, I am not concerned with this at the present moment But I have been an independent member for the last 29 long years, from December, 1941 to December, 1970. I am, therefore, capable of talking an objective assessment of the entire situation and of the draconian measures, the controversial Act which are before the House.

With the best of terms with the C.P.M. in the United Front Government, to the formation of which I contributed in my humble way, I had the slightest hesitation to condemn certain excesses committed by the C.P.M. during the United Front regime. I also never hesitated to join issue with some of my best friends, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, and Mrs. Renu Chakravartty of the C.P.I. who stood by us in the hour or his greatest need, when the land-grab movement, was launched by them, because I felt that the land-grab movement had no constitutional, no moral and no legal sanction behind it.

[Shri Badradduja]

I had no hesitation either to go all out against the Privy purses Bill because I was convinced that it was in flagrant violation of solem pledges and wanton disregard of the bilateral agreement entered into between the ruling princes and the Government of India.

Sir, I have in season and out of season condemned the excesses committed on the police officers. I told the Governor in West Bengal the other day that we had genuine sympathies for the constables and other police officers killed by unscrupulous anti-social elements and that their lives were as precious as our own. I also told the Governor "if we condemn the violence on the police officers by anti-social elements we condemn still more the violence of the police on the citizens of the State."

Before the promulgation of the Ordinance which was going to be passed into law, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, declared, P. D. Act or no P. D. Act, the police officers must shoot the antisocial elements at sight. These blanket powers were given to him even before the promulgation of the Ordinance. Sir, you will be surprised to learn that all judicial, extra-judicial and quasi-judicial and even executive inquiries have been suspended for three months.

Sir, I was a Member of the Parliamentary Delegation which went to Beliaghata, Shampukur, Belgoria (Nimta) and other places.

I had been to a place in Beliaghata where there is the C.I.T. building, to which Mr. Menon has just referred. 30 or 40 truck loads of police officers surrounded the entire building. They knocked at every flat and at about 3 A. M. in the small hours of the morning, they dragged out 49 young men who were placed in a Police vans. They were mercilessly beaten and tortured with every refinement of cruelty and barbarous savagery. Before their release on the 21st of November, four of them, including Ashok Bose, were isolated from the rest, placed in a separate van and dragged out of the van at dawn and shot down dead. The mother of the boy—Nanisha at Nimta appeared before us and broke down while giving evidence. She has been almost demented after the death of her son.

The Chakra brothers in Balgoria (one of whom was serving in the police and the other in NVP) were shot down dead before the eyes of their mother. This was a cold-blooded murder. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Davi Roy, shot them dead.

You are trying to arm the police with powers under these Draconian legislations. They have already got extraordinary powers. Mr. Chairman; one degrading measure after another, one Draconian piece of legislation after another, repressions, upen repressions, tyrannies upon tyrannies, tortures upon tortures have led people to one and only one end. It led Ireland to Sinn Feinism. It led Russia, China and the whole of Eastern Europe to Communism It led India and other Asiatic and African countries of the world to emancipation from the foreign yoke, it is bound to lead West Bengal to emancipation from the impact of these Draconian measures to fuller and richer life. The people of West Bengal will rise in revolt againt this tyranny exercised in name of democracy and democratic decencies. This, Sir, is not the solution. Violence cannot solve violence. This is not the way.

You have already lost so much. You have lost Bengal. You have lost Bihar You have lost U. P. You have lost Orissa. You have lost Punjab. You have been losing all along the line. You are going to lose so many States, unless you behave well, unless you withdraw these Draconian measures and thus inspire confidence in the minds of the people.

Sir, the other day the redoubtable Finance Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan wai waxing eloquent assuming a pontifical ast

and asking us all to read "the signs on the wall."

We can assure him that we read the signs on the wall when Hitler with his mighty forces was crushed out of existence.

We read the signs on the wall when Mussolini was butchered by his own people.

We read the signs on the wall when the mighty British Empire was liquidated.

We read the signs on the wall also in 1967, when the Congress was thrown out from 9 different States in India; 60% of voters voting against the Congress.

Sir, we have seen mighty Hitler going down, Mussolini going down. We heard of Napoleon pining away in Miseries in the Isles of St. Helena;

The mills of God, Chairman, grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small; sooner perhaps then you and I can conceive of this Congress administration, Mr. Chairman, with its accumulated sins of commission and omission, with its broken pledges and spurious assurances, with its tyrannies and tortures, will topple down from the height,never to raise its head again.

But, Sir, there is yet hope if the Prime Minister even now can rise to the occassion arrest the drift and withdraw the Draconian measures, thus inspiring confidence in the public mind in the West Bengal.

Today there is rumour about mid-term elections.

We are not afraid; she has got everything to lose; so has lost so many States already.

In the year 1964, I appealed to her father, then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru when the whole of Eastern India had been in the grip of communal frenzies and passions, to rise the occasion, take courage in both hands, set his foot down upon the dark and ominous forces that had raised their head and go down to history as faithful mariner steering his ship across the raging waves of discontent and despair to a safe and hospitable shore,but before his ship could reach that hospitable shore, he himself reached that distant shore from which no traveller returns. May I appeal to the distinguished daughter of that Prime Minister today to exercise her judgement, use above party considerations and partisan spirit, have charity of outlook, mental catholicity, broad vision and imagination, and an objective assessment of the problems before us ? If she does not arrest the drift and withdraw these cases, she will live in history as.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Stop the prosecutions.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Let her stop the prosecutions and release those people who are unnecessarily harassed and tortured by the police. The British Government could not save the empire by the torture. This Government can not also save Bengal by tortures. I can tell you here and now that I am somewhat partial to this administration at the Centre, not because I belong to the Congress, not because I have ever been a member of the Congress, but because I feel that the alternative to the Congress administration at the Centre is choas. I emphasised it even in 1967. I am not saying so about the state administrations. She may lose many States. But at the Centre, I do not find any prospect of any alternative government. It is, therefore, her responsibility to consolidate her position and inspire confidence in the public mind, share their sufferings and miseries, their misfortunes, their trials and ordeals of life. Let her not give any encouragement to the drastic measures, let her not empower the police with special powers to commit greater and greater violence which will change the sympathies of the people of West Bengal all the more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are to take up the half-an hour discussion at 5.30 p.m.

[Shri Badradduja]

But I think Shri Shrichand Goyal is absent. So, we can take that half an hour also for this discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय इस कानून के समर्थन में यहां पर जो भाषण हुए हैं, मुझे सन्देह है कि उन माननीय सदस्यों ने इन कानूनों को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है या नहीं। अगर उन्होंने इन कानूनों को अच्छी तरह पढ़ा होता, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि जिन लोगों का राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से सम्बन्ध रहा है, उन में से कोई भी व्यक्ति इस सदन में इन कानूनों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा नहीं होगा। इस कानून में ऐसी ऐसी बातें हैं कि अगर इसको बदला नहीं गया, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल में जनता की आजादियां समाप्त हो जायेंगी।

मिसाल के तौर पर आप सार्वजनिक शान्ति सम्बन्धी कानून की धारा 8 को देख लीजिए, जिसमें कहा गया है :

"No person shall do any act with intent to injuriously effect, whether by impairing the efficiency or impeding the working of anything or in any other manner....."

हम को समझाया जाये कि इस का नक्सलवाद से क्या सम्बन्ध है। अभी महाराष्ट्र में हड़ताल हुई। जिस में सरकारी यातायात के साधनों का आवागमन बन्द हो गया। अगर इस तरह की कोई हड़ताल बंगाल में होती है, तो इस कानून के तहत वह जुर्म है।

जो तोड़-फोड़ के काम बताए गये हैं, धारा 9 के तहत उन के लिये कितनी सजा रखी गई है ?

"If any person commits any subversive act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both."

क्या माननीय सदस्य इस तरह के कानूनों का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं ? फर्ज कीजिए कि दूध ले जाने वाली सरकारी गाड़ी का ड्राईवर हड़ताल करता है या छुट्टी मनाता है, तो क्या माननीय सदस्य उन को दस साल की सजा देंगे ? अगर सरकार और कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को इस तरह का कानून पास करना है, तो वे करें, लेकिन जहां तक मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति का सवाल है, मैं यहां भाषण-स्वतंत्रता के हक में आवाज उठाना चाहता हूं।

इसी कानून की धारा 13 में कहा गया है :

"Any police officer may use such force as may be necessary in order to stop the commission of the offence of looting or raiding within his view."

मेरे एक मित्र ने कलकत्ता की एक घटना के बारे में मुझे सूचना भेजी है। उस के घर के बगल में कुछ नक्सलवादी युवक माओ-त्से-तुंग की तस्वीर पेंट कर रहे थे। मेरे मित्र ने अपने टैरस से देखा कि पुलिस वालों ने उनको गोली से उड़ा दिया। रेल मंत्री, श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा, स्वयं कहते हैं कि मुगलसराय यार्ड में एक दिन में पंद्रह लाख रुपये की चोरी होती है इस का मतलब है कि एक साल में तकरीबन 45 करोड़ रुपये की चोरी होती है। उस के लिये इस सरकार ने यहां पर कभी कोई कानून नहीं रखा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वह चोरी अब बन्द हो गई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : बेकार बात करते हैं। हावड़ा और जमालपुर वगैरह में इस तरह की चोरी बड़े जोरों से चल रही है। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहें, तो मेरे साथ चलकर देख लें। सरकारी अधिकारियों की सहमति से जमालपुर

वर्कशाप से सरकारी तांबा और पीतल निकाला जाता है, एक कारखाने में उसको मेल्ट किया जाता है और उसका नया आकार बना कर बाहर बेच दिया जाता है। मैं वह कारखाना दिखाने के लिये तैयार हूं।

इस तरह की चोरी और लूट रोज होती है, लेकिन इन बातों को लेकर सरकार का खून नहीं उबलता है। मगर जो थोड़े से युवक गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, उन को दबाने के नाम पर वह पुलिस वालों के हाथ में इतने अधिकार देने जा रही है।

धारा 15 में कहा गया है :-

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any police officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed any offence under this Act".

इस की क्या जरूरत है? क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की दफा 151 किस लिए है? कोई व्यक्ति कोई काग्नीजेबल आफेंस कर रहा है, अगर इस तरह की इत्तिला और जानकारी पुलिस वालों को हो, तो क्या पुलिस वाले उस को पकड़ सकते हैं या नहीं? क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की दफा 151 के रहते हुए सरकार यह नई धारा क्यों लाई है? (व्यवधान) कुछ अदालतों के ऐसे निर्णय आये हैं कि सरकार दफा 151 का दुरुपयोग नहीं कर सकती है, यही सरकार की तकलीफ है। इसी लिए सरकार यह नया कानून ले कर आई है, जबकि केवल इतनी जानकारी होने पर कि कोई व्यक्ति काग्नीजबल आफेंस करने जा रहा है, पुलिस को उस को गिरफतार करने का अधिकार है। लेकिन इस बारे में न्यायालयों के निर्णय हैं और यह सरकार उन निर्णयों के दायरे में काम नहीं करना चाहती है।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं थोड़ा दूसरे कानून के बारे में दो चार शब्द कहूंगा। अब प्रिवेंटिव डीटेंशन ऐक्ट है। मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि आप सिद्धांत और विचारधारा के प्रसार पर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं और उसमें आप ने खूबी यह की है :—

> "corrosive substances, swords, spears, daggers, bows and arrows ;"

का लेकर विचारधारा का प्रचार नहीं कर सकता।

> "either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible respresentations"

यानी विचारों को आप ने मिला दिया इस के साथ। लाठी का कोई गलत प्रयोग करता है, हथियार का गलत इस्तेमाल करता है तो उस के लिए इंडियन पीनल कोड के अनुसार आप उस को सजा दे सकते हैं। लेकिन इस धारा का स्पष्ट मतलब है कि आप किसी भी व्यक्ति के बारे में कह सकते हैं कि यह सिद्धांतों का और विचारधाराओं का प्रचार करते समय इस का प्रयोग कर रहा था और आप उस को जेल में बन्द कर सकते हैं। इस की क्या जरूरत थी? .....(व्यवधान).....आप इस को पढ़ लीजिएगा और साल्वे साहब भी वकील हैं :

> "using, or instigating any person by words, either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, to use, any lethal weapon—
>
> (i) to promote or propagate any cause or ideology,"

सिद्धांत और विचारधारा के प्रसार के बारे में मेरी आपत्ति है। हथियारों के प्रयोग के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

ऊपर अगर आप रोक लगाना चाहते हैं तो वह बात दूसरी है। लेकिन इन शब्दों को आप ने इस में क्यों जोड़ा ? मैं एक ही बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आप इस कानून के खंड 12 को देख लीजिए और खंड 11 (4) को देख लीजिए। 11 (4) में कहा गया है कि किसी वकील की मदद जो नजरबन्द हैं वह नहीं ले सकता। वकील की मदद लेने में या ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सामने वकील के जरिए अपनी बात रखने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है ? इस तरह का संरक्षण भी आप नहीं देना चाहते। आप ने अलग से इस खंड को रख कर वकील देने के अधिकार को भी छीन लिया है और 12 महीने तक आप जेल दे सकते हैं। यह बहुत खतरनाक कानून है और इन कानूनों को इस सदन को अपनी मान्यता नहीं देनी चाहिए

.....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Act only mentions the use of lethal weapons to promote or propagate any cause or ideology which has the effect of adversely affecting the security of the State or overthrowing the Government. Only this is prohibited. It is not as if the use of lethal weapons for mainly ideology unrelated to these two objectives is prohibited.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : वह तो मैं जानता हूँ, वरना तो यह आप का ऐक्ट गैर कानूनी हो हो जाता, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जरिए इस को खत्म करवा दिया जाता, वह तो चालाक आप ने की है।

सभापति महोदय, इस का अब इलाज क्या है ? प्रोफेसर हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी ने वाइविल की बात की और कहा कि रात अंधेरी है। लेकिन उजाला आए कैसे ? क्योंकि इन कानूनों को बनाने में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हमारे कुछ मित्रों का सहयोग लेगी और उन के खिलाफ कानून बनाने में प्रोफेसर हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी का सहयोग लेगी। इंडियन पीनल कोड अमेंडमेंट बिल आया था। हम ने विरोध किया तो मेहरबानी कर के आप लोगों से और प्रोफेसर हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के और श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र जी पंत के जाल में न आयें। आप लोग तो विचित्र है और आप महा हैं। आप कभी मीनिंगफुल डायलाग वलराज मधोक के साथ चलाएंगे और कांसेन्सस बना लेंगे और कभी आप का मीनिंगफुल डायलाग हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी और सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी के साथ चलता है और उनके खिलाफ कानून बनता है। तो रह जाते हैं हमारे जैसे लोग जो आप के साथ किसी भी हालत में मीनिंगफुल या अनमनिंगफुल डायलाग वगैरह नहीं चाहते हैं। तो अगर चाहते हैं कि उजाला आए तो वलराज मधोक, लोबो प्रभू साहब और हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब अपनी अपनी भूमिका के बारे में पुनर्विचार करें, तभी जाकर कुछ बात बन सकती है।

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : We are running against time and I do not want to take more time than would be necessary. My opposition to this Bill is not only on the basis of constitutional provisions and principles of civil liberty. It is based on very practical considerations from the point of view of the security of the average citizen. With all the seriousness that I can command, I have already written to the Government ; I have written to the Prime Minister. I am saying so again on the floor of the House : the police in West Bengal have been permitted—I do not know whether they have written permission or they have taken permission themselves—to go on a shooting spree. Today it is the kanoon, the police *kanoon*. But even when we were considering this measure in the Cousultative Committee, the P.D Bill was not then enacted almost the same day the police commissioner of Calcutta was boasting to newsmen : "preventive detention or no

preventive detention we are going to shoot."

And how did they start shooting ? ! shall cite one witness no CPM member, no Naxalite, not even a PSP or SSP man but Mr. Ajit Bhattacharya, a journalist who is a conservative by conviction. His lights are different from mine ; I do not agree with him in politics but I respect his objectivity. He went to Calcutta to study the phenomenon of violence in Calcutta and Naxalites in West Bengal. He summarised his conclusions in three signed serialised articles in the *Hindustan Times*. On 17 November he wrote :

> "The police are now deliberately taking the offensive against suspected Naxalites- Plain clothesmen.....".

Mark well, Sir, "plainclothesmen", not uniformed men ; one does not know who is a plainclothesman, who is a police stooge and who is a police informer or anti-social element recruited from the ranks of wagon breakers and pressed into service to shoot down political opponents. I have given the names of forty persons killed and till now there has been no enquiry. Mr. Ajit Bhattacharya is no leftist. He writes :

> "Plainclothesmen armed with revolvers enter and search the houses of Naxalite localities and shoot to kill if they encounter resistance. This phase of the operation was barely ten days old when I visited Calcutta last week. Already 21 persons have been killed."

Within ten days, the so-called plainclothes people who are none else than goondas pressed into service by the police went with revolvers and within these ten days they killed 21 persons.

He Says :

> "This phase of the operation was barely ten days old, when I visited Calcutta last week. Already 21 persons had been killed. The police had lost one dead and 10 injured. Rifles are generally not used. It is a close-range combat within houses or narrow lanes ... Police use revolvers...
>
> In view of the decision not to order an official enquiry into each firing (it is distasteful but necessary in the circumstances)."

It is so in the opinion of Mr. Bhattacharya.

> "The number may never be known. The newspapers usually do not provide more than the terse information that 'a reported Naxalite or a Satish aged 16 was' shot in an encounter with the police."

This was published in the *Hindustan Times*, under the signature of Mr. Bhattacharya.

Now, I will again have occasion to cite to you the opinion of Mr. Bhattacharya about the things that need to be done in West Bengal. There is no gain in saying the fact that violence has erupted in rather big way in West Bengal. But whatever violence has erupted there, I must be understood that this is not only an Indian phenomenon. I hope our Government, at least some Member of the Government, read American newspapers, about the urban guerilla operation, a phenomenon which is appearing in a big way in every American city. Has the American Government, of whom there are many admirers on that side of the House, ever resorted to any preventive detention measure ? Have they resorted to any measures like the Maintenance of Public Order Act ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : They shoot; they deal with mad dogs.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: There are other mad dogs who will also

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

be shot in due course. I do not want to enter into useless arguments with Mr. Lobo Prabhu. But the fact is this. Many Members have referred to this fact. May I ask the Government : have you given the police blanket powers to shoot anybody they like, and if not, why then with case of the four young men who were killed before the eyes of 500 families living in Beliaghata, CIT Building in the early hours of the 19th no enquiry has been held so far ? Why no post-mortem report has been obtained ? The names are known. Ashok Bose was one of them a popular young man there. He held Naxalite views. The police arrested him. They put him into the prison van. They tied his hands, and four of them—he and three other young men they picked up from the prison van and took them to a corner and shot them. Is this the way that you are going to permit the police to act ? The Police Commissioner says that 'preventive detention or no prevetive detention, we are going to shoot.' If that be the order of the day, I only say God help West Bengal and the people of West Bengal and God also help this Government.

I said that I would again cite Ajit Bhattacharya. Why ? Because he is not one of my persuasion ; he is not of the leftist or communist or the socialist persuation. Everybody knows what his politics is. Many Members here have also emphasised the fact or underscored the fact that very far-reaching constructive measures of social reconstruction, political reconstruction, economic reconstruction, which have been long over due must be undertaken in West Bengal, if you want to contain these acts of violence and to cure them.

But what have you done ? I am no enemy of Shri Dhavan or the President's administration that is operating there, that you have put there. But here is one gentleman, who is an objective journalist who says this about the President's administration in West Bengal :

> "It was evident that President's rule had brought no relief to the average citizen. The State and civil administration was as inefficient as ever.
>
> Neither the Governor nor his advisers had impressed the public. Mr. Dhavan spoke less frequently in public, but the political partiality he had shown earlier remained a subject of bitter comment. One adviser had just emerged from a long spell in hospital ; another was still hospitalised and expected to remain on sick leave for several weeks."

He has since retired.

> "Only the Chief Adviser seemed to be taking his work seriously.
>
> The only qualification that West Bengal's present rulers had in common was that all were either superannuated or on the verge of becoming so."

You have put the destinies of the whole State in the hands of these people. This will not do. You should provide younger men, more efficient men with constructive imagination and undertake some constructive work which inspires confidence in the people ; then alone you will be able to contain this violence. Otherwise, the violence that you let loose will provoke counter violence, and if that happens God help us.

श्री का० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे बड़े घनिष्ठ मित्र जब अभी बोल रहे थे तो मैं उनके भाषण को बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। दो बातों के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है—पी०डी० एक्ट नहीं होना चाहिए और पुलिस जो जुल्म करती है, वायलेंस करती है, वह नहीं होना चाहिये। हम लोग हर तरह से वायलेंस के खिलाफ हैं—चाहे पुलिस करे या कोई पोलिटीकल पार्टी करे। पुलिस के खिलाफ तो जितने वक्ता बोले सब ने कहा, लेकिन आज जो

सालों से वहां हालत चली आ रही है, मक्कनी लूटने, धान लूटने से लेकर आज मर्डर्स तक की स्थिति आ गई है—इसकी निन्दा किसी ने नहीं की। एक आदमी ने भी इस बात की निंदा नहीं की कि स्कूलों में जाकर बच्चों को मार देना, उनकी शिक्षा को रोक देना, उनकी परीक्षायें न होने देना बुरा है। बहुत से सी० पी० एम० के आदमी मारे गये, लेकिन इन लोगों ने अपनी पार्टी-मैन की रक्षा के लिए भी नक्सलाइट मूवमेंन्ट की निन्दा नहीं की।

अभी उस दिन डा० रनेन सेन बोल रहे थे, वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की बंगाल शाखा के सैक्रेटरी हैं, उन्होंने जिस तरह का खाका उस दिन खींचा, जो फैक्टस उन्होंने दिये कि किस तरह से सी० पी० एम० के वक्त से लेकर, उनकी रिजीम में ये सारी बातें बढ़ी, उससे ज्यादा खाका मैं नहीं खींच सकता। इस समय मैं केवल दो तीन सवाल पूछ कर ही अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। ठीक है पी० डी० एक्ट नहीं होना चाहिए, यह भी ठीक है कि पुलिस को गोली नहीं चलानी चाहिए—अगर इसको मान लिया जाय, तो फिर होना क्या चाहिए, इसको कैसे रोकना चाहिए·····

श्री मधु लिमए : इण्डियन पीनल कोड है, क्रिमनल प्रोसीजर कोड है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : ये जितने एक्ट हैं, ये ये उस वक्त भी थे। अगर दुनिया के इतिहास को देखा जाय, यदि ये घटनायें रूस में घटतीं, ये घटनायें चीन में घटतीं, ये घटनायें अगर चैकोस्लोवाकिया या पोलैंड में घटतीं, तो वहां क्या करते वहां किस तरह से इनका मुकाबला होता? आज जितने सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के लोग यहां बातें कर रहे हैं या अपने आपको सोशलिस्ट कहने वाले लोग जो आगूमेन्टस दे रहे हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी सोशलिस्ट स्टेट में इस तरह की घटनाएं घटें, तो वहां किस तरह से उसका मुकाबला किया जायेगा।

केरल में देख लीजिए। ये बनर्जी साहब नये सोशलिस्ट बने हैं, पहले इन्डेपेन्डेन्ट थे, अब सोशलिस्ट हो गए हैं। कभी सोशलिस्ट कभी इन्डेपेन्डेन्ट। ये कह रहे हैं·····

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : लेकिन कांग्रेसी नहीं बनूंगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : सौभाग्य की बात है कि आप कांग्रेसमैन नहीं बने। .....(व्यवधान) खैर मैं इस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केरल की सरकार नक्सलाइटस के साथ किस तरह से निपट रही है? वहां जो भूमि आन्दोलन हुआ तो कम्युनिस्ट गवर्नमेन्ट किस तरह से निपटी उस लैंड मूवमेन्ट को कंट्रोल करने में तो जब अपने हाथ में सरकार आ जाये यानी अगर कभी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट या कोई प्राविंशियल गवर्नमेन्ट आपके हाथ में आवे तो फिर आप कैसे निपटियेगा? जो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि पी० डी० ऐक्ट न हो और पुलिस कुछ न बोले तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं श्री गणेश घोष से जो कि हमारे बुजुर्ग हैं, रेवोल्यूशनरी पार्टी के नेता हैं—उस रोज भी मैं ने उनसे सवाल पूछा था और आज फिर पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस चीज से निपटने के लिए और और इस चीज को रोकने के लिए आपके पास कौन सा रास्ता है? इस बारे में आपके कौन से कांस्ट्रक्टिव सजेस्शन्स हैं। इस सरकार के लिए? लेकिन उनके पास कोई कांस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव नहीं हैं, वे सिर्फ एकोनामिक कन्डीशन्स की बातें ही करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि विद्यासागर स्टैच्यू का धड़ जो है उसको तोड़ देने से क्या पेट भर जाता है? क्या यह भी एकोनामिक मूवमेन्ट है? (व्यवधान) कहा जाता है कि किसने किया, उसका पता ही नहीं। (व्यवधान)····मैं कहता हूं कि आप लोग होंगे या कोई दूसरा होगा लेकिन विद्यासागर कालेज से लड़के को खींच कर

[श्री० क० ना० तिवारी]

उसको छुरा मार दिया गया लेकिन उसकी यहां पर कोई भी चर्चा नहीं करता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोगों ने और रणधीरसिंह जी ने जो कहा कि इसका कारण एकोनामिक कन्डीशन्स है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि गरीबी तो सारे देश में है, हो सकता है कि वहाँ पर कुछ ज्यादा हो। क्या केरल में कम गरीबी है? क्या वहां के लोग कम पढ़े लिखे हैं? क्या वहां पर कम अनएम्पलायमेंट है? फिर वहां पर इस तरह की घटना क्यों नहीं घटती है? (व्यवधान) इस पैमाने पर वहाँ नहीं है। वहाँ की सरकार दबाने की कोशिश करती है।

मैं आपसे एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह एकोनामिक इश्यु होता तो फिर वहां इतनी सारी इन्डस्ट्रीज कैसे बन्द हो गईं? दुर्गापुर जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में है वहाँ पर इस तरह से स्ट्राइक्स क्यों चलती हैं? क्या इस तरह से वहाँ पर नुकसान नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्योरली पोलिटीकल मूवमेन्ट है और यहाँ पर जितने व्याख्यान हुए उनका मैंने एक ही मतलब निकाला है और वह यह है कि पुलिस को पूरी तरह से डिमारलाइज कर दो जिससे कि अभी यहाँ पर जो थोड़ा बहुत अमनो-अमान रह भी गया है वह भी खत्म हो जाये, खतरे में पड़ जाए। जहाँ तक पुलिस की बात है, अगर पुलिस कोई जादती करती है तो हम भी उसके ठीक उसी तरह से अगेन्स्ट हैं जैसे कि और लोग हैं। लेकिन मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह भी डिमान्ड करना चाहता हूँ कि नक्सलाइट मूवमेन्ट या जो भी संस्थाएँ इन कामों को सपोर्ट करती हैं उन सारी संस्थाओं को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर देना चाहिए। क्योंकि अगर यह नहीं होता है तो फिर सिविल वार या गुरल्ला वार इन दोनों से इस देश को कोई नहीं बचा पायेगा।

मैं इस गवर्नमेन्ट को चार्ज करता हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा अगर इस गवर्नमेंट ने किसी चीज को नेग्लेक्ट किया है शुरू से लेकर अबतक तो वह है बंगाल का ला एण्ड आर्डर। इसके लिए अगर कोई दोषी है तो वह है सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट। वहाँ पर जब सारी घटनाएँ घट रही थीं और यह सदन जब इनके ऊपर दबाव डाल रहा था तो ये समझते थे कि मामूली घटना घट रही है। इनके पास फोरसाइट नहीं थी इसीलिए ये इस जाल में आकर पड़ गए हैं जिससे इनका निकलना बड़ा ही मुश्किल है। इसलिए जहाँ तक पी० डी० ऐक्ट का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ जितने देशभक्त हैं जितने डिमोक्रेटिक विचार के लोग हैं, सभी को उसका समर्थन करना चाहिए। साथ ही वहाँ पर एकोनामिक अरविफटमेन्ट करने की भी बात है। पुलिस का जो रवैया है, अगर यह सही है जैसा कि कहा जाता है तो उसपर भी कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही साथ सी० पी० आई० सी० पी० (एम०) और त्रिदिब चौधरी जी यहाँ पर बैठे हैं, इन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा कि हमारे इतने पार्टी के लोग मारे गए हैं, उनकी पार्टी के लोग मारे गये हैं, एस० एस० पी० और पी० एम० पी० के लोग भी मारे गए हैं तो इसमें इकोनामिक फैक्टर कहाँ है। यह तो बिलकुल पोलिटिकल मूवमेन्ट है कि हम रहें और बाकी सारों को खत्म कर दें। यह राजनीतिक चाल है। पब्लिक से ये डरते हैं, उसके सामने जाते नहीं क्योंकि अगर वहां बोले तो उनके ऊपर भी छुरा चल जाये। तो वहां से डरकर ये पार्लमेन्ट में बोलते हैं ताकि ये सुरक्षित रहें। (व्यवधान) मैं पूछता हूँ कि हमारे स्टेट मिनिस्टर श्री परिमल घोष हैं, उनके बच्चे को, उनकी औरत को उनके घर में घुस करके छुरा मारा तो उन्होंने क्या किया था? लेकिन किसी ने एक बार भी यहाँ पर इस बात को नहीं कहा। शुरू में बनर्जी साहब या किसी और ने यहां पर उसको उठाया था लेकिन यहाँ पर किसी ने भी अपनी स्पीच में इस बात को नहीं कहा। हमारे एक्स मिनिस्टर, श्री कृष्ण मेनन जो हैं उनका इतिहास तो सभी

को मालूम ही है कि जब एक मर्तबा मिनिस्टर रहे तो यहां पर चाइना को लाकर के बिठा दिया और अब इनकी सपोर्ट से यहां पर आये हैं तो फिर किसी दूसरे को लाकर बिठा सकते हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिणी दिल्ली): वे तो आपकी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खास एडवाइजर हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता ।

इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं सारी डेमोक्रेटिक फोर्सेज से कि वे अपने कांस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव दें जिससे कि वहां की हालत, बंगाल की हालत सुधरे और हर तरह की वायलेन्स, चाहे वह पुलिस की हो या पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की, बन्द की जाये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : At six O'Clock the House has to take up the discussion on drug prices. I will ask the indulgence of the House, I have to give some time to Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee because some time is due to her party.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : And to me.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Tomorrow.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Tomorrow, not today, because this discussion is not ending today. Let us discuss drugs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Drugs will be discussed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Just now. You ask her to speak tomorrow and not today.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : She can speak tomorrow. Time is fixed for the discussion on drugs.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : May I have my chance also tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know. As a matter of fact, according to the time table that is here these is some time left for the Congress (O). That is why I wanted to give her that time. For no other party time is left.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : Is time to be distributed like privy purses ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give that opportunity to her tomorrow and then the hon. Minister will reply because the House does not wish that discussion to be continue now.

We shall now take up the Discussion on the prices of Drugs and Medicines.

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18.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE*: PRICES OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, हरएक स्वतन्त्र देश में हरएक नागरिक का यह मौलिक अधिकार है कि उसे बीमारी के समय दवायें ठीक दाम पर और ठीक मौके पर मिलें लेकिन दुख की बात है कि यह सरकार इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में पूरी तरह से असफल रही है । मैंने कहा था कि पिछले सात सालों में दवाओं के दाम 40 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए हैं ; मन्त्री महोदय ने उस दिन जो बयान दिया उसमें वे कहते हैं कि 5 परसेन्ट से लेकर 25 परसेन्ट तक ही केवल बढ़े हैं । मैं दो तीन उदाहरण देता हूं जिनसे स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि दवाओं के दाम केवल 40 परसेन्ट ही नहीं बढ़े है बल्कि कई चीजों में तो तीन और चार गुने तक भी बढ़ गए है । मुझे याद है कि आई एम एच जो कि टी बी के लिए एक ड्रग है, सात साल पहले उसकी एक हजार

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

गोलियों का दाम 8 रुपए था लेकिन आज उसका दाम 40 रुपए है।

इसी तरह से एक और ड्रग है जिसका नाम है पास। 1,000 गोलियों का दाम सात साल पहले 25 रु० था, आज उसका दाम 90 रु० है। इसी प्रकार के कई उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूं जिनमें दवाओं के दाम पिछले सात सालों में बहुत बढ़ गये हैं खासतौर पर ऐसी दवाओं के दाम जिनका सर्व-साधारण जनता पर असर होता है, जो ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होती हैं।

1968 में टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई। उसकी रिकमेन्डेशन को आए हुए दो साल हो गये। दस साल तक आप ने क्या किया? क्यों इस पर सोते रहे? मंत्री महोदय ने बयान में कहा उस दिन कि हम इस पर विचार कर रहे थे, अध्ययन कर रहे थे, स्टडी कर रहे थे। लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला? आपने 1970 में ड्रग प्राइस कन्ट्रोल आर्डर इश्यू किया और उसके बाद कंफ्यूजन क्रिएट किया। क्या यही आपने स्टडी किया? क्या यही स्टडी है कि आपने हर दूसरे दिन अपने आर्डर को बदला और उसमें अमेंडमेंट किया? आपने कहा कि चार बड़े अमेंडमेंट हुए। लेकिन जो माइनर अमेंडमेंट थे उनका क्या हुआ? हर रोज सुबह एक अमेंडमेंट और शाम को दूसरा अमेंडमेंट। क्या यही आपकी स्टडी है? मेरा चार्ज है कि दो साल तक जो बड़े मैनुफैक्चरर्स हैं, जो विशेषतः फारेन कम्पनियां हैं उनको लगभग 70 करोड़ रु० का फायदा इससरकार की गैर-जिम्मेदारी के कारण हुआ है। मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि जो लोग कहते हैं कि ड्रग प्राइस कन्ट्रोल आर्डर की कहानी है, वह एक बंगलिंग की कहानी है, मिस हैंडलिंग की कहानी है, जिससे भारत की पचास करोड़ जनता पिस गई। न मैनुफैक्चरर को मालूम है कि प्राइस क्या होगी, न दवाओं के बेचने वाले को मालूम है। खरीदने वालों को तो मालूम ही नहीं है, इस सरकार को भी नहीं मालूम कि उन्होंने क्या आर्डर इश्यू किया यह सरकार बाद में जागती है।

यहां पर एक चार्ज लगाया गया और यह विश्वास सारे देश में है कि जो ऊपर नीचे हुआ वह इसलिए हुआ कि आप की पार्टी ने कुछ पैसा ले लिया।

मंत्री महोदय ने इस को मना किया और कहा कि यह गलत है, लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं कि ए० आई० सी० सी० का जो अधिवेशन बम्बई में हुआ था उसमें एक ब्रोशर छपा था, जिस में एक पेज के ऐडवरटाइजमेंट की की कीमत 5 हजार रु० थी। उस में आप देखिये कि कितने मैनुफैकचरर्स के ऐडवटाइजमेंट थे। केवल मना कर देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा आप को उससे अलग होना होगा। इस सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए कि वह एक कमिशन अप्वाइंट करेगी, और जिन लोगों को यह तथ्य मालूम है वह उस कमिशन के सामने उस को रक्खें और कमिशन यह फैसला करे कि सही मानों में जो ऐलिगेशन लगाया जाता है कि 37 लाख रुपया लिया गया, वह लिया गया या नहीं केवल डिनायल से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

ड्रग प्राइस कट्रोल आर्डर आप ने दवाओं की कीमतों को कम करने के लिए शुरू किया था। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हमने देखा कि वह कीमतें कई चीजों में बढ़ गई और कई चीजों में कम की गयीं। कम किस चीज में की गयीं? कम उन चीजों में की गयीं जिनकी मांग बहुत कम है। जिनकी मांग ज्यादा है उनकी कीमतें बढ़ गयी और इस तरह से बैक डोर मेथड से मैनुफेक्चरर्स को पैसा कमाने का

मौका दिया गया । टैरिफ कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें जो रिकमेंनडेशन है वे 18 बेसिक ड्रग्स के बारे में है । मैं आपके जरिये से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि जिन 18 ड्रग्स के बारे में टैरिफ कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी थी और कहा था कि इनके दाम उनमें से 15 के दाम बढ़े हैं, दो के दाम वही रखे गये हैं और केवल एक का दाम कम किया गया है । टैरिफ कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उस को भी आपने नहीं माना है । आपने उस से भी ज्यादा दाम बढ़ाये । फिर यह सरकार आंकड़े देती है कि हमने 20 करोड़ रुपयों का फायदा कन्ज्यूमर्स को कराया । यह केवल धोखा है और लोगों की आंखों में धूल झोंकना है ।

अगर आप का विश्वास है तो आप कोई इम्पार्शल एन्क्वारी कराइये । मैं मांग करूंगा कि टैरिफ कमिशन रिपोर्ट के आने से ले कर आज तक इस सरकार ने जो बंग्लिंग की है, जिसके कारण लोगों को करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है और मैनुफैक्चरर्स को करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा हुआ है, इस के बारे में जांच करवायें । यह बहुत ही गम्भीर आरोप है । इसके लिए एक पार्लियामेन्ट्री इन्क्वारी कमेटी बैठनी चाहिए । उस के सामने यह भी आना चाहिए कि किस तरह से बग्लिंग हुई और आर्डर क्यों बदले गये । किस को उससे लाभ हुआ और कंज्यूमर्स को उस से कितना नुकसान हुआ । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार स तरह की मांग को मान ले ।

दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने सर्वे करवाया । उस सर्वे के मुताबिक नोबलजिन, सेरिडान, जो रोजाना के काम में आने वाली चीजें हैं, उनके दाम 25 परसेंट बढ़ गये । लैग्जेटिव की एक बोतल का दाम 7 रु० से 27 रु० हो गया । इतना ही नहीं है दिन पर दिन जो चीजें काम में आती हैं उनकी शार्टेज होती जा रही है, उनकी क्वालिटी भी गिरती जा रही है सबस्टैंडर्ड चीजें मार्केट में आ रहीं हैं । इस का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा । मरीज समझते हैं कि हम ने दवा ले ली, लेकिन दवाओं का उन पर कोई असर नहीं होता ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मई 1970 से लेकर आज तक जिन्होंने आप को मुकर्रर कीमतों से ज्यादा दाम लिये हैं इस तरह के कितने लोगों का आप ने प्रोसिक्यूशन किया है और कितनों का प्रोसिक्यूशन नहीं किया है । आप ने माना है कि सब-स्टैन्डर्ड दवायें बिकती हैं, लेकिन आप ने उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की । मुझे दुःख है कि अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई । इस बंग्लिंग के लिए मैनुफैक्चरर्स तो जिम्मेदार हैं ही, लेकिन यह सरकार भी काफी मात्रा में जिम्मेदार है जो दाम बढ़ाये गये ।

जो बेसिक रा मेटीरिअल्स हैं पहले मेनुफैक्चरर्स उनको सीधे मंगवा सकते थे, लेकिन अब उन्होंने यह कर दिया है कुछ दिनों से कि वह सिर्फ एस० टी० सी० के जरिये से मंगवाया जाये और जो हरिद्वार में ऋषिकेश का आई० डी० पी० एल० है उस के जरिये से वह बिकेगा । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इंटरनेशनल मार्केट प्राइस से तीन तीन और चार चार गुना आफिट वह कर रहे हैं ? कारण यह है कि जो बदनाम आई० डी० पी० एल० का कारखाना है वह रशियन कोलेबोरेशन से चलाया जाता है और उस में चाइना को जो मशीनरी भेजी गई थी, जिसको आब्सोलीट समझ कर उसने वापस कर दिया था, उसको लगाया गया है । 60 करोड़ रु० का इन्वेस्टमेंट होने के बाद जो 20 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान होगा उसको भटठे में रुपया डालने के लिये, कंज्यूमर्स का रुपया, सर्व-साधारण का रुपया, लासेज को पूरा करने के लिये आप इस प्रकार से कर रहे हैं । मैं आपके जरिये से कोट करना चाहता हूं कि इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में बी-2 की प्राइस 180 रु० है जब कि आई० डी० पी० एल० की प्राइस 988 रु० है, यानी करीब करीब छः गुनी । मेरे पास पूरी

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

लिस्ट है। फालिक ऐसिड की इंटरनेशनल मार्केट प्राइस 254 रु० है जब आई० डी० पी० एल० की 1200रु० है। इसी तरह से अनलजिन जिसका दामसाढ़े 51 रु० पड़ता है कस्टम वगैरह लगने के बाद, उसकी कीमत आई० डी० पी० एल० 136 रु० लेता है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि दवाओं के दाम छः-छ. गुने और आठ-आठ गुने लेकर प्रफिटिअरिंग की जा रही है। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बेसिक रा मैटीरियल को आप पूरी तरह से इम्पोर्ट भी नहीं कर पा रहे है अभी तक क्योंकि जितनी रिक्वायरमेंट है उसका 10 परसेंट मुश्किल से इम्पोर्ट होता है और साउथ में तो एक ग्राम भी वह नहीं भेजा जा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब दें। वह प्राफिटिअरिंग कर रहे हैं—वह बेसिक रा मैटीरियल को इम्पोर्ट ही नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि लार्ज स्केल पर प्राफिटिअरिंग भी कर रहे हैं। यह लीगलाइज्ड राबरी नहीं तो फिर क्या है ?

अब क्या हो रहा है ? 100 रु० की दवाओं के ऊपर 50 रु० सरकार लेती है टैक्सेज में एक्साइज में। प्राफिट में 50 प्रतिशत चला जाता है और 35 परसेंट मुनाफा रिटेलर, केमिस्ट, और होलसेलर वगैरह ले जाते हैं। इस तरह से जिस दवा के बनाने पर रा मैटीरियल पर 15 रु० खर्च होते हैं उसकी कीमत 100 रु० पड़ती है यहां पर इंटरनेशनल मार्केट प्राइस के हिसाब से इस प्रकार की हमारी गवर्नमेंट है। इसलिये मैंने कहा कि वह सस्ती दवायें देने में बिल्कुल नाकामयाब रहीं। वह प्राफिटिअरिंग करती है और जो कंज्यूमर हैं वह सरकार और मैनुफैक्चरर के बीच में पिस गया है। सरकार भी प्राफिटिअरिंग कर रही है और मैनुफैक्चरर्स भी कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से दोनों की कौंस्पिरेसी जनता पर भारी चोट करती है।

जितना प्रोडक्शन होता है, उसका 82 परसेंट ये फारेन कम्पनीज करती हैं। उनका नेट प्राफिट 20 परसेंट तक जाता है। मेरी सूचना के अनुसार कुछ फारेन कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं, जो एक साल में ही अपने नफे से अपना सारा केपिटल वापिस ले लेती हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक आधी कम्पनियां दो साल में ही अपना सारा कैपिटल वापस ले लेती है और बाकी कम्पनियाँ चार साल में अपना सारा कैपिटल वापिस ले लेती हैं। क्या सरकार इसको रोक नहीं सकती है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि स्वदेशी का नारा लगाने वाली यह सरकार अब भी उनको एक्सपेंशन को इजाजत दे रहा है ? मेरी मांग है कि सरकार विदेशी कम्पनियों को अहिस्ता अहिस्ता स्वदेशी बनाये। उनका एक्सपेंशन बन्द किया जाये। मैं मांग करता हूं कि सरकार विदेशी कम्पनियों को नेशनलाइज कर दे ताकि लोगों को ठीक दाम पर दवायें तो मिलें। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि सरकार इस बारे में कुछ भी नहीं करना चाहती है।

मुझे इस बात का बहुत डर है कि जिस तरह से सरकार ने कीमतों के बारे में कनफ्यूजन क्रीएट कर दिया है, उससे दवाओं की क्वालिटी गिर जायेगी। सबस्टैंडर्ड चीजें मार्केट में आनी शुरू हो गई हैं। 1969-70 में 393 ड्रग्ज़ सबस्टैंडर्ड पाई गईं। सरकार को उनके मैनुफैक्चर्ज के खिलाफ कठोर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

इस देश में बेसिक ड्रग्ज़ की शार्टेज है। परसों अखबार में निकला है कि सरकार और बेसिक ड्रग्ज़ इम्पोर्ट कर रही है। इस समय जितनी रेक्वायरमेंट है, सरकार उसका केवल 10 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट कर रही है। अगर यही हालत रही, तो तीन महीने के बाद 40 परसेंट दवायें मिलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा और उनकी

एक्यूट शार्टेज हो जायेगी। सरकार बताये कि यह शार्टेज न हो, उसके लिए वह क्या कदम उठा रही है।

मंत्री महोदय ने रोजाना आर्डर जारी करके और उनमें एमेंडमेंट वगैरह करके जो कनफ्यूजन क्रीएट कर दिया है, उस कहानी को वह बन्द करें। सरकार को इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो मेजर ड्रग्ज हैं, जो रोजाना इस्तेमाल में आती हैं, वे ठीक दाम पर मिलें और उनकी सप्लाई ठीक हो। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि सरकार केवल माडर्न मेडिसन की दवाओं की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था ही न करे, बल्कि अगर कोई इंडियन मेडिसन की दवा लेना चाहे, तो उसको वह भी मिल सके। हमारा एक गरीब देश है। यहां के लोग इतनी महंगी दवायें नहीं खरीद सकते हैं, जिनके बारे में खुद सरकार भी प्राफिटियरिंग करती है।

क्या सरकार अपना प्राफिट कम करेगी ? इस वक्त एक्साइज ड्यूटी, सेल्स टैक्स, इन्टर-स्टेट सेल्स टैक्स, एस० टी० सी० का प्राफिट, यह सब मिलाकर पचास प्रतिशत प्राफिट हो जाता है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि सरकार अपनी ड्यूटी कम करे, ताकि लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर दवायें मिल सकें, जो कि उनका मौलिक अधिकार है।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I must congratualte my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta for having raised this discussion about the drug price control orders. I think only yesterday a press release was given by the Ministry that as a result of this order the prices of drugs had gone down, and therefore, the demand had increased and because of the increasing demand, Government had placed an order through the STC for medicines worth more than Rs. 3 crores, on the basis of which they say that the drug price control order has been working effectively, which I submit is wrong. This is to prove their contention that the Drug price amendment order is working effectively, which is wrong and which Shri Gupta has proved to be wrong.

I can say this from my experience. I was laid up with fever on Oct. 28. The doctor prescribed me chloromycetin of Parke Davis. My brother went to get the medicine from pharmacy to pharmacy. Only one agreed to sell it but without cash memo. When my brother demanded cash memo because it has to be produced for getting reimbursement, the pharmacy refused to give the cash memo but gave the medicine.

Common people cannot get the medicine prescribed for them from the market. Dr. Triguna Sen said in a statement yesterday that due to the Drug Prices order, the demand has gone up and people are consuming more. That is not a fact. The fact is that manufacturers are not releasing the stock. They want to stifle Government policy ; they want to set it at nought and make profit for themselves.

Shri Gupta has suggested nationalisation of the big foreign companies. I agree with him. This is a welcome change in his attitude. But along with this, Government should take one action in order that their policy is implemented. They should take control of the stocks. This was suggested in the Consultative Committee. In order that the consumers get the medicines they need, it is necessary for Government to take over the distribution, as they have done in the case of IOC. The IDBL should have a marketing division, or there should be some other organisation to look after this aspect. Just as petrol pumps have been opened in various parts to sell petrol, there should be a marketing division which will take control of the manufacturers' stock and distribute it through a proper agency in all the districts so that the order is really implemented. This is my submission. I hope Government will immediately act on it.

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

On 4th December in the Consultative Committee this item was considered. I

[Shri C. M. Kedaria]

wrote to the Minister that because of some difficulties for meeting might be called at a suitable time, but he did not agree, nor had he even the courtesy to reply to my communication.

Coming to the subject-matter, we agreed in the pricing, but regarding shortage of essential drugs in the country, if the attitude of Government remains the same, I fear there will be more shortage of raw-materials and the drugs.

As regards the content of the prices, Shri Gupta has said that 55 per cent is accounted for by taxes. But I will add that it comes to about 85 per cent. I shall give you details, but first of all let me come to a drug known as Chloramphenicol which is very badly needed for typhoid and such other diseases. It is in short supply. The STC has not been able to procure it from abroad. It being a canalised item, it is the duty of the Government to supply it to the manufacturers. Some manufacturers like Parke Davies have been given licence for expansion, but they have given the excuse that the nitrogen plants are failing and that they are unable to manufacture this drug. So, they are charging very heavily. The DGTD recommended to the Government that this drug should be imported, but the import has not been allowed. So, bungling, is going on in the Government. Will the Government appoint a committee as suggested by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to enquire into the matter.

This Ministry does not have offices throughout India so that they may not know what the demand is. Even the DGTD has no such arrangement. Only the Drugs Controller has an arrangement in each State, but he is not consulted and this Ministry takes a decision on its own, at the cost of the patients. So, I request that in the matter of pricing the Drug Controller may also be taken into confidence or consulted.

Coming to costing, I may point out that eight to eleven per cent is taken up by way of Sales tax and Central tax, 20 per cent by customs duty and seven and half to ten per cent by Excise duty. It amounts to about 40 per cent. Then three to four per cent is taken up by octroi duty and Bank commission and ten per cent by incidentals like packing charges. Thus it amounts to 55 per cent.

There is a further 15 per cent by way of profit by the manufactures and 15 per cent by way of profit by wholesalers or retailers. Thus you will see that for a drug worth Rs. 100 in the market, the raw material needed is worth only Rs. 15. Mr. K.L. Gupta referred to IDPL, I should like to refer to one example—folic acid which sells at Rs. 1300 kg. Its international price is Rs. 250. Taking into account the remaining 15 per cent of the cost of the drug, it is sold five times the landed price. It means that any person who makes an investment on 25 kg. can take away Rs. 60 lakhs within six months. Still we say that we have a reasonable price and we want to care for our patients. It is absurd. The Ministry should be alert and should take the necessary steps so that drugs may be made available to people in our country at reasonable prices. Otherwise there will be great shortage in our country. Whatever canalised items may be there, the small and medium manufacturers must have an import licence at leat for six months ; they must be encouraged. That is my plea. I request the hon. Minister to accept this suggestion and bring down the price of drugs.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : This is a very important subject ; a matter of life and death for millions of people in our country. Therefore, it must be examined exhaustively and at the same time dispassionately. There is no room for misleading anyone, ourselves, the public or the Government or even the industry. I should like to put certain figures before you to set the record straight because there has been considerable confusion. I should like to establish the romance of the drug industry in this country. In 1952 the capital in this

industry was Rs. 24 crores and production was Rs. 36 crores. In 1967 the capital was Rs. 200 crores and production Rs. 250 crores. We are producing every type of drug and the Tariff commission has admitted that our prices, I am sorry to differ from Mr. Gupta, are lower than in other countries. That is not the finding of any individual who made an enquiry but it is the finding of the Tariff Commission. From this industry today you have an export earning of 6.5 crores and on the whole we have every reason to think of this industry as a very successful industry which employs 275,000 workers and has the record of being also a very good employer with wages which have been examples to others.

I come next to the question which may not please the Treasury Benches. Why has the Government treated this industry as if it was a criminal ? The record of controls goes back to 1963 when as a result of the Chinese aggression, the prices were frozen, subject only to increase which the Government would approve. It happened that these increases were not allowed even after a period of eighteen months when they were asked for. In all these years, the industry struggled in spite of high rise in other prices and supplied the market with essential drugs without increasing the prices of drugs. In 1969 the Minister was holding an enquiry from the industry whether they could supply to our hospitals at special prices in special packages which could prevent pilferage. The industry made its suggestion, and I do know what happened to that. Although the Minister concerned is not here, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals may be able to tell us. But a very good chance was lost ro make available to the poor people in the hospitals the medicines at lower prices an under packages which were not capable of being sold in the open market.

Now we come to the petroleum and Chemicals Ministry which unfortunately is in charge of a subject properly for the Health Ministry. They have tended to treat drugs as if they were chemicals used not for protecting life but for destruction of life. In January last, the Ministry placed the report of the Tariff Commission, received two years ago, in 1968, on the Table of the House. The first question is, why did the Ministry allow this report to lie in cold storage. Did they not have a responsibility when a prestigeous Commission had made an enquiry, to make the report available without delay ? When the report was laid on the Table of the House, the Minister proposed to the industry that they reduce their prices by 25 to 30 percent.

MR. CHAIRMAN. : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU. : Sir, I have not even covered half. What I am saying is in the interests of the country. You must allow me to speak.

Then, when the proposal was made to the industry, that they reduce their prices by 25 to 30 per cent, the industry returned the charge saying that it was impossible, and therefore, the Ministry agreed that they may mark up, up to 75 per cent on on the cost or they remain within 15 percent profit. I would like that to be noted. Profit was limited to 15 per cent in which case the mark up could go for non essential drugs to 150 per cent. The industry followed that direction, and notified to about 65,000 dealers that the prices were under that formula. And the result was they reduced the prices of 44 per cent of the items; they kept the same prices for 40 per cent of the items and they increased the prices of only 16 per cent of the items. It is a very important thing, because my friend talked again and again of the prices having been raised on these calculations which showed a reduction in the total of Rs. 16 crores. Let that be noted. There was no increase. There was a reduction.

Then the question is about 16 per cent of the items.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Whose cause are you pleading ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am pleading the cause of truth. Listen to that for once. So it was admitted that they had reduced the prices to such a large percentage, and then the question is, why did not the Government accept their proposals. Why did Government throw the whole thing out and say "you must not increase even for 14 per cent?" Has the Government realised that after all, when the Tariff Commission has said that our prices were lower than the world prices, they could not complete us to do so ?

I am now coming to the third part of my speech. Why our prices are as high as they are and how they can be reduced. It is very important, because there I agree with Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. If you charge high prices, you will endanger the health of the people; you are failing in your primary duty to assure to the population of this country such safeguards as can be provided by science for their well-being.

There are five different causes for increase. The first cause is that your erratic policy, your hasty decision, has confused the whole market that even honest people do not know what prices to charge. They have charged higher prices than before in order to cover themselves for replacement. That is one thing which you must decide: that whatever you do, do it once and for all. Do it very clearly and remain in that particular position.

The second reason for the increase in prices is the cost of the new system, the pooled prices which you have introduced.

The STC is reported to make a profit of Rs. 6.5 crores on the imports. The sale proceeds of IDPL today do not even cover its losses. Its sale proceeds are about Rs. 10 crores but the losses are more than Rs. 10 crores. The Madras factory produces instruments which are out of use. The antibiotics factory at Rishikesh works only at 20 per cent of its capacity. Because of its frequent breakdowns, the price of the drug produced at this great prestigious antibiotics factory is higher than the cost of imported drugs. You are charging the consumer and the industry for the inefficiency of your own enterprise. If these are the basic drugs, what is the position ?

The third reason is the taxes which have been imposed, which amount to 44 per cent. I would request the Minister to take it up with Finance as to why they should make people pay so much taxes at the cost of their health. Then, labour costs have risen by 74 per cent since 1960. Lastly, their is no research in this country and the way you are going with the Patents Act, there will be no new medicines. You will be working on mediciens which are too old. My good friend was condemning foreign medicine. I am one with him, but if you want modern medicine, you must open your gates to inventions. You can do that only when you have finance. I do hope the minister will see that the prices are reduced and that the industry is treated fairly, because it has served the public very well.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : The drug plunder that has been perpetuated in the country during the last 22 years is nothing new. We have seen how USAID has been allowed to take a thousand per cent more money from us for items which could be bought at a fraction of that price. That was done with the collaboration of the Government. Otherwise, it would not have been possible. Today, if you look at the great Indian procedures like Sarabhais, during the last 15 years they have amassed a huge fortune. Of course, they have parted with a part of it for the others who have allowed them to make that fortune. This is most distressing.

From 1952 till this year they have been dily-dallying and shilly-shallying with the Patents Bill. Every time it was brought up, it was sabotaged for a consideration and they were allowed to plunder mercilessly. The foreign drug business in

this country is today operated by a man called Keith Roy whom the Government consult on the question of control of drug prices...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He is an ex-I.C.S.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is why he knows the country much too well and the plunder is much too deep.

When Pandit Nehru was alive, at times he flared up when he was told about the high prices of drugs, but unfortunately nothing had been done about it.

There is a lot of talk about import. So far as STC is concerned, the main thing is, its point of procurement price is something which is not based on global enquiries, At the point of procurement, you are paying the seller's price. You do not count the chicken befor they hatch. Please do not talk about high price because you are buying them at very high prices from foreign people, draining the country of precious foreign exchange.

So far as the Government's announcement is concerned, it is a new drama they have enacted for the purpose of election, which is nearing. For expensive AICC sessions etc. they want to collect *chanda*. We have seen what they have done in the case of Dalda, partial decontrol of sugar...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The difficulty is, you bring in politics into everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I assure you that I would not do it again.

The Government made an announcement and some people became hopeful, but not we and many others, those who know the character of this Government.

On 1st August, 1970 a few producers reduced the prices for a few items but for other items the prices jumped by leaps and bounds. People resented it and Parliament resented it. On the 19th August, 1970 the Cabinet was more or less forced to make a declaration that the prices would go back to the pre-15th May, 1970 level. But according to clause 7 they were allowed 75 per cent. mark up for cost of materials, cost of manufacture and cost of packing plus 75 per cent. Out of this 40 per cent would go to the producer and 35 per cent to the trade, When the cost of production is one rupee it would be sold at Rs. 1.75. In this process, those who fixed prices on the basis of 19th August declaration were not required to reduce the prices. They almost doubled the prices on 15th May. The trade discount for ethical products was fixed at 12 per cent and for non-ethical products at 10 per cent. Thus Government made scope for the manufacturer to make an extra profit of 8 per cent more. May I ask the hon. Minister how it is that all the items of Bengal Chemicals, Bengal Immunity and Sandoz were allowed increased prices ?

I will give you the price levels on 15th May and 18th August for some items which will make the position clear.

Name of the item	15th May	18th August
Calcium Gluconate		
25 amp. 5 cc	4.80	10.00
Dextrose 540 ml.	6.00	7.08
Lacto Protin		
25 amp. 5 ml.	6.00	12.30
Pituitary 25 amp.		
0.5 ml.	7.50	13.27
Diptheria 10,000 unit Anti-toxin	15.00	19.94

So plunder is there.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : With the blunder.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : From the government.

The prices remained the same between 1963 and 1970 under the old Price Control Order. So, you wanted to find a new harvest and you immediately created a situation. One can easily guess why the government allowed it.

Previously, a small retailer could buy a bottle of milk of magnesia for Rs. 1.95 and sell it for Rs. 2.12 to 2.34. But today he has to buy it at Rs. 5.21 and sell it for Rs. 5.79 But producers are entitled to sell a bottle of magnesia worth Rs. 1.95 for Rs. 5.21; what a fantastic profit ! But the small retailer, who survives on small business. gets only 12 per cent.

Among others, Bengal Chemicals, Bengal Immunity and Sandoz increased prices. According to clause 14 other groups raised prices by showing gross profit of 15 per cent. On 18th August they too went back to pre-15th May price.

Producers took to maximum retail price and reduced small traders' discount from 25 per cent to 10 to 12 per cent. The producers got another extra profit of 4 to 5 per cent.

Now traders are forced to charging 10 per cent to 15 per cent more on 15th May, 1970 prices from consumers which includes sales tax etc. This means an increase of 15 to 20 per cent on the ultimate consumer. When you go and buy a medicine in the counter you have to pay that much.

Previously producers did bear the cost of marketing. It has created a semimonopoly of distributors and the outcome is 7,000 wholesale licensees are being almost thrown out of business, all being done to get more money for prducers.

In this country the total turn-over on drug business is about Rs. 200 crores a year and for this period a section of the manufacturers have made not less than Rs. 7 crores to 8 crores by the trickery of the government. Where is the money and how much of it has gone to the party funds ?

With your permission, I want to produce a letter which I have got the other day on Sandoz, in which the poor man was involved, that all the prices have been increased because, he alleges, that a Minister became friendly with**

I will except the Minister to make a statement on this, refuting or accepting this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have always requested you to write to the Speaker if you want to mention any names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have not mentioned any names.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are mentioning the names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am entitled to mention that name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, not unless you write.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : A member or Minister I can mention.

He is there to defend him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow that to go on the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : All right.**

My demand is : Nationalise this vital sector of the industry which serves humanity and set up an inquiry commission to go into the matter of collection of funds using drugs as a tool.

** Expunged as a ordered by the Chair.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति जी, मैं संक्षेप में दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आती कि जो औषधियों वाला विभाग है वह पेट्रोलियम ऐन्ड केमिकल्स मिनिस्टर के साथ क्यों रखा गया है ? वह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ होना चाहिए था । लेकिन चूंकि केमिकल्स के साथ इनका सम्बन्ध है इसलिए शायद औषधियों का विभाग डा० त्रिगुण सेन के साथ है । लेकिन यह ऐसा ही है जैसे हमारे यहां सिंचाई मंत्रालय तो एक को दे दिया जाये और विद्युत मंत्रालय दूसरे को दे दिया जाये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस समय सबसे पहले डा० त्रिगुण सेन ने यह घोषणा की थी कि औषधियों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गए है और सरकार उनके ऊपर नियन्त्रण करना चाहती है तो उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि इस प्रकार की औषधियां जो प्राय: उपयोग में आती है वह सारी कि सारी भूमिगत हो गई, अंडर ग्राउन्ड हो गई और वह मार्केट में उपलब्ध नहीं होती थीं । मैं आपके माध्यम में रसायन मंत्री को एक सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूं कि जब भी सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई घोरणा करे तो उसके पहले सरकार को तैयार रहना चाहिए और उसके पास इतना स्टाक हो कि अगर दवाओं को बेचने वाले उन दवाओं को अंडर ग्राउन्ड करें तो सरकार मार्केट को इतना भर दे ताकि वे लोग उसका कोई दुरुपयोग न कर सकें । लेकिन सरकार उपाय तो घोषित करती है लेकिन उसके लिए पहले से कोई तैयारी नहीं करती है ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि सरकार को इस घोषणा से नुकसन क्या हुआ ? नुकसान सबसे बड़ा यह हुआ कि आपने तो यह कहा कि औषधियों के मूल्य कम किये जायेंगे लेकिन वह और ऊंचे चले गए । और तब आपने कहा कि अच्छी बात है, दाम पहले जहां पर थे कम से कम वहीं पर रहने दिये जायें । तो इस प्रकार से जनता को जो लाभ होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया ।

एक बात मैं निजी औषधि निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । मेरी जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि पिम्परी और ऋषिकेश कारखानों में कुछ इस प्रकार की सामग्री जोकि दोषपूर्ण मान करके रेजेक्ट करदी जाती है उसको प्राइवेट कारखाने खरीद लेते हैं और फिर उसका उपयोग करते हैं । उसकी औषधियां बनकर मार्केट में आती हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त करें । मेरे पास तो इस प्रकार के एक दो प्रमाण पिम्परी और ऋषिकेश के सम्बन्ध में आये हैं । इस प्रकार से जन जीवन के साथ जो खिलवाड़ करने की बात है, उसमें चाहे कोई भी संगठन हो, निजी या सरकारी - लेकिन यह जो देश में मिली भगत चल रही है उसका कड़ाई के साथ कोई उपाय होना चाहिए और सरकार को दंड की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि जनता के स्वास्थ्य के साथ इस प्रकार का खिलवाड़ आगे न चल सके ।

अभी पीछे रसायन मन्त्री ने एक बात और कही थी कि जिन औषधियों का अभाव हो गया है उनके लिये सरकार अपनी ओर से दुकान खुलवायेगी । लेकिन सरकार दूकान खुलवायेगी कलकत्ते में, बम्बई में, दिल्ली में परन्तु उन बेचारे ग्रामवासियों ने क्या अपराध किया है ? उन तक सरकार कैसे पहुंचेगी ? उनको तो उसी महंगे मूल्य पर दवाई खरीदनी पड़ेगी । सरकार उन लोगों से डरती है जोकि बाचाल हैं, जो समाचार-पत्रों तक पहुंच जाते हैं । लेकिन जिनकी कहीं पहुंच नहीं है, जो कुछ कह नहीं सकते हैं

और आज औषधियों के अभाव में जिनके बच्चे और परिवार के लोगों को मृत्यु का ग्रास होना पड़ता है, उनको भी उचित दामों पर दवाइयां उपलब्ध हो सकें उसके लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है? इसका एक ही उपाय हो सकता है कि औषधियों का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हो ताकि इस प्रकार से औषधियों के दाम न बढ़ सकें।

अंतिम बात जिसको कहकर मैं बैठ जाता हूं वह यह कि हमारे समाज के अन्दर जो कुछ इस प्रकार के लोग हैं जैसे कि रोगी हैं, अपाहिज हैं, अनाथ हैं उनके ऊपर सभी को समान से रूप कृपा करनी चाहिए। यह सरकार का ही दायित्व नहीं रह जाता, उनका भी दायित्व है जो औषधियों को बेचते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार से जो लोग उन लोगों के साथ या जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां उनकी इस प्रकार की कुप्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगाई जाये वहीं इस बात की भी उचित रूप से जांच की जाये कि आखिर यह परिस्थितियां पैदा क्यों हुई कि औषधियों के दाम इतने अंश में ऊंचे चले गये और सरकार के प्रयत्न के बाद भी वह दाम स्थिर नहीं हो पाये हैं। इस बात के सम्बन्ध में एक उच्च-स्तरीय जांच समिति जरूर बिठाई जानी चाहिए जिससे कम से कम आगे के लिये इस प्रकार की बातें औषधियों के मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में न हो सकें।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, जैसे खाना, ओढ़ना और मकान वगैरह का बन्दोबस्त बेसिक नीड्स हैं वैसे ही दवायें भी उससे कम नहीं हैं। आज के सारे डिबेट का जो निचोड़ है वह यह है कि जिस तरह से हम बन्दोबस्त करते हैं कि खाना सस्ते से सस्ता मिले जिन्दगी के लिये उसी तरह से दवाओं का भी इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। अगर एक आदमी भूखा मरता है तो उसके लिये खाने की जरूरत होती है उसी तरह से एक आदमी बीमार होता है उसको भी अच्छा खाना चाहिये। जब खाना खरीद कर लेना मुश्किल है उसके लिये तब वह मंहगी दवा कैसे खरीदे। जिस तरह से रोटी कपड़ा और मकान की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट की है उसी तरह से उसकी एडलाकी जिम्मेदारी है कि दवा भी लोगों को सस्ती से सस्ती मिलें।

मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं कि दवाओं के सस्तेपन में फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। मैं अपने फर्ज में कोताही करूंगा अगर यह बात नहीं कहूंगा। यह बात ठीक है कि डाक्टर सेन के चार्ज लेने बाद मई में कुछ दाम बढ़े, लेकिन एक दम से 50-60 परसेंट जब वह गिर गये तब सारे देश में एक भगदड़ सी मच गई और मैनुफैक्चरर में ने समझा कि हम मर गये। जो कैपिटलिस्ट्स थे, जो आक्टोपस थे दवाओं के मैनुफैक्चरर उन पर असर हुआ जब यह किला टूटा। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर जानना चाहूंगा कि कहां तक सस्ती से सस्ती दवायें हर आदमी को झोंपड़ी में भी, कच्चे कान वाले को भी, देहात के हरिजनों और गरीब आदमियों को, शहर के मजदूरों को अपनी जेब से पैसा खर्च करने पे मिलीं, जिनसे उनकी जान बची। हमारे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा अमवात इसलिये हुई हैं कि कोई मंहगी दवायें नहीं खरीद सकता और मर जाता है।

यहां पर रेडल्टरेशन की बात की जाती है। इंजेकशन में मिक्स्चर, हर चीज में मिक्स्चर होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ताकत नहीं है कि दवाओं का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा से ज्यादा कराये, और जैसा कंवरलाल गुप्त ने कहा वह कुछ आदमियों के हाथों में न रहे? अभी श्री गुप्त ने बतलाया

कि बाहर की कम्पनियों ने एक ही साल में अपना सारा सरमाया पूरा कर लिया ? इस तरह से आप यहां के किसान और मजदूर को फांसी चढ़ा देते हैं । क्योंकि आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान की किस्मत इन मैनुफैक्चरर्स के हाथ में और बाहर की कम्पनियों के में देते है । आप ने बड़े बड़े लैंड-लार्ड्स को खत्म कर दिया, आप अर्बन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाने जा रहे है ? यह जो बड़े बड़े आक्टोपस हैं, जो बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं यहां की और विदेशी, उनके लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? यह जो दवाओं वाले हैं यह किसी भी प्रीवी पर्स वाले राजे महाराजाओं से बड़े हैं । वह करोड़ों रुपये ब्लैक से कमाते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां है और हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े मैनुफैक्चरर्स है दवाओं के उनको आप नेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं करते ? अगर आप उनको नेशनलाइज करदें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन दवाओं का होगा और उनकी कीमतें कम होंगी । सस्ती से सस्ती चीजें गरीब लोगों को मिलेंगी । आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

यहां पर ऐडल्टरेशन बहुत ज्यादा है । इस पर भी सरकार रोक लगाये । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये जो लाज है उनको आप और रिगोरस बनायें ताकि जितने पैसे की दवा कोई ले वह उतने की तो पूरी मिल जाये । आज कोई दवा लेने जाता है तो मिलता है पानी, इंजेक्शन लगवाने जाता है तो नीम हकीम खतरे जान वाली बात होती है । किसी को ठीक चीज नहीं मिलती है । आखिर कोई ला तो होना चाहिय जिससे गरीब आदमी को सस्ती दवायें मिलें और जहां भी वह जाय उसको सही चीज मिले ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब खास तौर पर इन बातों का जवाब दें ।

19 Hrs.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I have listened with great attention to what the hon. Members have said during the present discussion and the previous ones.

We have been criticised simultaneously for doing too little and too much, too slowly and with haste. Obviously, one or the other aspect should be incorrect.

However, throughout all this criticism I sensed the common desire of hon. Members that the drugs should be priced reasonably, so as to be within the reach of the common man and the Drug industry should, at the same time, continue to grow in an orderly manner, in accordance with our National policies such as progressive Indianisation, greater self-sufficiency in basic and bulk drugs, etc.

Government are second to none in pursuing the objectives and as we have stated on earlier occasions, we are determined to continue them, however hard and long may be the efforts to be taken. I have made it clear in the House and out side that the present exercise is only the first phase.

The huge task of rationalising the drug prices is indeed unprecedented in nature, the like of which has not been attempted before in any country. No one should delud himself that the objectives can be achieved overnight or in one attempt.

Sir, I do not understand why some Members chose to bring politics into this matter, when we are all agreed on the objectives. I do welcome constructive criticism, but the critics must take into account the complexity of the entire problem.

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

The Drug sector, hon. Members should know, is a complex one, and bristles with diverse interests, which are complementary in some respects, but opposing in other respects.

On the manufacturing side, there are firms entiaely foreign-owned and foreign-controlled with close links with international companies as well as up and coming firms under Indian ownership and management, trying to compete with the foreign ones. Besides here are also about 2,000 small-scale firms trying to establish themselves in competion with the larger ones.

On the distribution side, there are distributors, stockists, wholesalers semiwholesalers and retailers. All of them have assured me that they are one with the Government in ensuring that the price would be reasonable, consistently with the cost of production and distribution.

But, at the moment, each of them tends to highlight his own interest, at the expense of the other, as for example, when the manufacturers argue for higher mark-ups in individual cases the trade holds forth for large commissions as of the past.

In this context, the Government has to hold the balance even emong the diverse interests and call upon each of them to sacrifice a part of their high margin of profit in favour of the consumers. This applies equally to the manufacturers and to the trade. It varies also according to their capacity. In the nature of the industry, a degree of flexibility, hon, Members will understand, is essential.

As a result of the price control, the extent of reductions since 1st August in life-saving drugs is roughly of the following order : For anti-biotics upto 75% for anti-dysentery preparations upto 41% ; for anti-diabetics (Oral) upto 54% ; for vitamin preparations upto 71% and for hormone preparations upto 69%.

This has happened from the 1st of August. Now, many friends have conveniently ignored these benefits from the important reductions in life-saving drugs and have concentrated on a few increases in some items like common household remedies, and some Members hinted that we allowed them to be increased so that we could get money for the party fund or something like that, which is inconceivable.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why inconceivable ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It is true that some firms did put up increased prices for some of these items on August 1, but the public and Parliament showed naturally great resentment and concern over this, and immediately we issued a freezing order, seeking these firms to go back to thc May 15 prices pending scrutiny. Now, this scrutiny. Now, this scrutiny has since been completed in consultation wit the firms concerned. The discussion were conducted in a co-operative atmosphere. Here, I must place on record my appreciations of the co-operative attitude shown by the various firms during the discussions. Regarding the 53 firms with a degree of foreign investment, the prices of about 55 per cent of their packs will now stand reduced, while 30 per cent will have the same price as before May 15, and increases in less than 8 per cent, and the remaining 7 per cent being new packs. This in my opinion is very satisfactory, considering that the prices of most of the firms remained frozen during 1963; and very few did come for increases during 1966-70, when selective increases were being made.

In the case of Indian-owned and Indian managed companies in the large, medium and small scale sectors which are correspondingly young in this industry, whose prices were not high comparatively, a somewhat larger percentage of increases have had to be allowed in view of the increased cost of raw materials and their low margins. Even there, the number of increases is round about 12 per cent while the reductions are 41 per cent and the stationary

items 37 per cent the remaining 10 per cent being new packs. This revised price-list will be brought into force with effect from 1st January, 1971. It is our calculation that the benefit to the community will be of the order of Rs. 20 to 25 crores out of a total turnover of Rs. 250 crores.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सरकार टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर दो साल तक बैठी रही । तो उसने उन को पचास करोड़ रुपये का फ़ायदा करवाया न ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : You will agree that this is not a mean achievement. This was made possible as a result of the control order which has been termed as a hoax, ill-conceived and politically motivated.

We are not resting on our oars. This is the first phase of our exercise. The second phase will be taken up in due course after the current study by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices into the prices of 25 bulk drugs and the conversion norms is completed and we have time to consider the findings later on. I hope I shall have the continued support of the House in this uphill task.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He has not replied even to a single question that I had raised.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I am coming to them.

Shri Lobo Prabhu had raised, and also Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta had raised the question that the Tariff Commission's report was published in 1968 and we sat on it. Shri Lobo Prabhu's question was why when the Health Minister was discussing with the manufacturers to supply cheaper drugs to hospitals it stopped. The commission's report was received in the later half of 1968. The broad conclusion is that the Indian prices of formulations are comparable to their prices in some Western Countries, although the prices of bulk drugs going into those formulations are definitely higher in India than in other countries.

The Commission, however, felt that the formulations of the selected essential drugs bear some relation on the basis of other costs in India and a reasonable return on investment. Our Ministry then proceeded to attempt in consultation with the Health Ministry and other government organisations concerned to evolve guidelines for considering fixation/revision of prices. While these attempts were in progress, the Health Ministry initiated on its own a move to bring down prices for government supplies and to devise ways and means for preventing pilferage from government hospitals, of which you are aware.

A Committee of manufacturers was formed by the Health Minister. As the Committee's deliberations progressed, it became clear to the Health Ministry that it was not enough to maintain the prices of government supplies only, which means only about 20 per cent of the total turnover, but that the prices of the whole gamut of drugs had to be reduced if the community at large is to be benefited. Presumably because the latter is the subject of the P & C Ministry, the Health Ministry associated my Ministry with these deliberations. It is thus that my Ministry came to meet the Committee Set up by the Health Ministry for this limited purpose. Thus the earlier attempts to evolve an inter-ministerial consensus on the guidelines for the Drug Prices Control Order got momentum.

On 8-2-70, I wanted the manufacturers to give me their suggestions as to how they proposed to meet people's critism that the drug prices in India were unduly high and the principles should be evolved for fixing prices while providing for a full coverage of reasonable costs including actual costs of research and mark-up for covering reasonable selling expenses. I put it to them that suggestions from them would help Government in making up their mind on the Tariff Commission's recommendations and the outlines of a

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

new price control system. This was the reason for delay. We wanted to consult the manufacturers and come to a decision as to how go about fixing the prices of the whole gamut of drugs.

Unfortunately, the manufacturers did not agree to divulge their cost of production. We discussed several times but as the cost of production of drugs was not available, it became difficult for us to come to a compromise.

Criticism has been levelled against frequent amendments, the so-called refusal to postpone the date of effect of the Control order pending scrutiny of price-lists and the hasty retreat to freezing, pending review of the date. This is based on a wrong understanding of the facts. Firstly, the amendments introduced, though somewhat frequent, did not affect the main framework of the control order and were meant to make marginal improvements to safeguard the interest of one or the other of the many types of component prices of the drug industry and trade, as I mentioned before. It may be readily conceded that the matter is very complex and Government would be failing in their duty if they did not respond quickly to the genuine points in the interest of the success of such a fundamental reform as price control of the entire gamut of drugs. Secondly, it is factually incorrect to say that the industry wanted prior scrutiny and approval of the prices, although some firms agreed to show their price-lists before issue on the due date.

The most controversial issues are the pool price, the working of IDPL and profiteering. The system of pool prices introduced in 1970 has been attacked by almost all the members as motivated to help out the IDPL and to enable the STC to make enormous profits, if I understood them correctly. The Government policy is to protect the indigenous manufacturer of drugs in the basic stages, be it in the public sector or in the rivate sector. It is well known that the cost of indigenous production is high compared to c.i.f. prices of imported drugs, mainly due to the smaller scale of manufacture, high cost of imported equipment including fright and, above all, the policy of international cartels to offer on their export lower prices than the corresponding domestic prices. You will agree that we cannot afford to continue importing basic drugs, merely on the ground of lower prices.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But why are you profiteering on imported drugs ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The polling ensures that the price of the basic drug is uniform to all formulators, and the pice is fixed after taking into account the local production. In fact, the price is based on the weighted average of the imported and Indigenous material. STC which is in charge of the operation of the pool is not allowed to make any profit. The indigenous producer who is asked to sell at a price lower than appropriate to his cost is compensated from the excess realised on the sale of imported material at the pooled price.

Let us take on or two examples. For private units like Boehringer Knool, Dey's Manufacturing Co., Parke Davis and Sarabhai who manufacture these basic drugs benefit from this arrangement in the same way as IDPL.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : That is even worse.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : STC gets only its nominal handling charges and the commission. The pooling system is, in fact, an improvement over the 1969 system when choloramphenicol imported at Rs. 175 or so was sold at Rs. 410 per Kg. which was the price of the indigenous product. Under that system, STC made profits, but it cannot make now under this system. The criticism, I think, is not correct.

Coming to IDPL, it is in charge of distributing items in the line of manufacture. Now I give you some examples. Le

us take Streptomycin. We had canalised the purchase of 11 drugs. Streptomycin is manufactured by Hindustan Antibiotics, Synbiotics Ltd., IDPL and Alembic Chemicals. The cost of the imported material is Rs. 356.16 per Kg. The indigenous cost of production is Rs. 295 per Kg. The cost of production of IDPL is Rs. 446 per Kg.

SHRI LABO PRABHU : Why so high ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : You know the condition of IDPL, I need not repeat it. I have mentioned it once. But we have fixed the pooled price at Rs. 295 per Kg.

Tetracycline is being manufactured by pfizer, Cyanamide and IDPL. The cost of indigenous production by these firms is Rs 850 and by IDPL Rs. 820 per Kg. We have fixed the pooled price at Rs. 650 per Kg.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the international price ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Rs. 352.13 per Kg.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Three times.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I said that we have first of all to allow indigenous.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is misleading the House. They are manufacturing these basic drugs only nominally, hardly 10 to 20 per cent. Eighty per cent they are importing, and on the imported goods, they are making huge profits. He wants to conceal that.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Who is making huge profits? Is IDPL making huge profits?

Let us take phaenacetin. It is being manufactured by IDPL, Calcutta Chemical, Suneeta Laboratories and Meanmaid Chemicals. The cost of production of the indigenous goods is Rs. 44, that of IDPL Rs. 36.81 an the pooled price is Rs. 41. The international price is Rs. 22.93 per kg. I am mentioning, the cost of indigenous drugs is always higher ; still we must try to manufacture them. The only question of Mr. Gupta was whether IDPL and STC were making profits.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The poor people are suffering; you are not allowing them imports.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have assured the Members that the prices of drugs have come down. Let us take analgin. The imported price is 81.14 per Kg. Indigenous production is 140 per Kg. by UNICHEM and another manufacturer; the IDPL cost of production is Rs. 100.16...(*Interruption*) is 100 double of Rs. 81.14 ? I do not know their arithmetic.

In the beginning I mentioned that the cost of production of indigenous manufacturer is bound to be more than the imported price for various reasons. Take Vitamin B-2. The imported price is 241.92. The IDPL does not manufacture them and production by indigenous manufacturers—other firms in India—is at a cost of Rs. 955 per Kg. We have fixed the pool price at Rs. 682 per Kg. Folic acid is another item. I am not leaving one item out. Imported price is Rs. 108; indigenous production by different firms is Rs. 1600 per Kg. and the cost of production by IDPL is Rs. 2621 per Kg. Pool price is Rs. 1312 per Kg. So, you can see how IDPL can make any profit.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Does the indigenous price include excise and if so, can you not reduce it ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It includes everything.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Would the Government give this up for the sake of the people of this country...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Could you vouchsafe that you are not making a profit on imported items ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The IDPL is not making a profit. What is available to it is available to every manufacturer who get some advantage.

A doubt has been expressed about the shortage or availability of medicines. Some difficulty is inevitable when an exercise of the present kind is on, when different interests are affected and market situation gets somewhat disturbed. Some shortage of some items do occur temporarily here and there You might have read in newspapers; we have liberalised import of raw materials in such a way that all manufacturers—big and small—get the requisite raw material to manufacture upto their capacity. I hope after this the manufacturers will not plead that they could not produce the required quantity of drugs due to non-availability of raw materials.

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA : Even in regard to canalised items ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Yes. I have requested my colleague the Health Minister and he has also written to the State Governments. The drug controller and the inspector of drugs and the distribution system are looking after it. I am always in touch with him so that he could energise the machinery as soon as a shortage is reported from any quarter and he can attend to it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the substitute medicines ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : That is also in the Ministry of Health. If the price of drugs go down, people will not be interested in manufacturing substitute drugs.

Now, I want to answer some questions. Mr. Kedaria first accused me that he wrote a letter to change the date of the Consultative Committee meeting because he was going to Lucknow to attend the meeting of the AICC. The date of the Consultative Committee meeting is generally setteled by the Minister of Parliament Affairs. I passed on his letter to him, so, it was not for me to reply. I think I have told him that I had passed on that letter to them.

Now, as is usual with him, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu said that.... .

Mr. CHAIRMAN : I have expunged it. Please do not refer to it, I have got it expunged.

Dr. TRIGUNA SEN : Thank you. I do not like to say anything on that.

He said that the price of INH and PAS went up during the years 1962 to 1967.I am sorry that those figures are not with me. I do not know what has happened before I joined. I have just calculated these things from the time I joined and have been saying how we can reduce the prices.

Then, about the Tariff Commission report, that they have mentioned certain prices of drugs and that we have increased them excepting in one case, it is not correct. The information that I have received is that except for penicillin and streptomycin for the remaining items prices have been reduced, and even in the case of penicillin and streptomycin, the prices have been kept stationary. The information of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is perhaps not correct.

Then it was mentioned that some drugs were sub-standard and the drugs from Rishikesh are being sold from out-of-date rejected material. I should like to say that in every drug manufacturing company, in the factories, there is strict inspection and quality control by the exercise department, and anything that gets out of the factory is being checked by them. I have never heard that there is any possibility of rejected material being sold. I can assure him that I can enquire if he wants.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What specific steps have been taken to Indianise the foreign companies which manufacture drugs ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Buy shares.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Mr. Lobo Prabhu would not mind it if I say that there is another side to the picture to which he referred. On the 1st of August, the Drug Control Order was announced, and on the 7th, in the *Statesman*, under big capital headlines, it came out that "the prices of some life-saving drugs have increased by as much as 400 per cent." I had my apprehension as to how the wind was blowing. Then, I also read in the *Times of India* that "US officials in India have advised the State Department that it may not become necessary for Washington to make 'a formal intrusion' into the drug pride controversy in India because the courts are available and the pharmaceutical industry is 'quite capable of making its own points'. "The big firms are highly competent in lobbying their case and in protecting their interests." (*Interruption*) You understand these things. Shri Lobo Prabhu quoted from this book—Forum Enterprise—and he referred to certain points. I want to answer them. He said—I am quoting from this—that "no one is likely to vouchsafe the fact that there was an outcry regarding a shortage of drug prior to May, 1970, nor was there any persistent public resentment against the prices of drugs prevailing at that time that would have justified Governmental intervention" and why did the Government do it ? Is it for political reasons ? That is No. 1.

No. 2 is this ; that in the wake of Chinese aggression, in 1963, the Government being apprehensive that drug prices may rise, imposed the first Drug Price Control Order, prohibiting the manufacturers from raising the prices of drugs without its permission which naturally arrested the growth of industry. That is his second point. It is an established fact that when a new drug is marketed for the first time, its price initially is high on account of the heavy cost of production and much expenditure incurred on research. It is exactly what has happened before.

Perhaps the House has not forgotten that it was on the floor of the House that a hue and cry was raised about the high prices.

SENATOR KEFAUVE COMMITTEE :

"India which does grant patents on drugs, provides an interesting case example. The price in India for the broad spectrum antibiotics, aureomycin and achromycin are amongst the highest in the world—a case of an inverse relationship between per capital income and the level of drug prices."

You cannot say that the drug prices were not too high in the country. (*Interruptions*).

It was argued that since 1962, there was no profit. Unfortunately, the Reserve Bank of India, does not maintain industry-wise information regarding the profit earned by branches of foreign companies. But the E. & S. Division of the ministry compiled the information for the two years 1968-69 and 1969-70 for 45 pharmaceutical firms. The sales turnover of these 45 firms in 1968-69 was Rs. 142 crores and in 1969-70 Rs. 164.3 crores, whereas they sent remittance abroad in the shape of dividend profits, payments on royalties, know-how fees etc., amounting to Rs. 361.46 lakhs in 1968-69 and Rs. 437.69 lakhs in 1969-70.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Not even 2 per cent.

Dr. TRIGUNA SEN . The hon. member referred to research. The foreign companies in India, excepting the solitory instance of CIBA which is trying to state research, did not spend even a not a fraction of their profits in India is spent on research activities. It is amazing that they were defending their patent rights and profits or advancing the plea that the funds accruable to them are required for

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

spending on research of new products to alleviate the sufferings of the ailing masses of India.

In the end, I would say in all humility and sincerity at my command that I have no political ambition in my life which has been mentioned by the Congress (O) in their memorandum which they have circulated to all. I think it is the duty of any Minister incharge of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fortilisers and Mines to see that the country produces these articles sufficiently and makes them available to the people at reasonable prices. We are only discharging our duties as ministers. There is no personal gain and no personal motive behind it. As I said, this is a very complex thing and want the co-operation of the whole House to do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What specific steps have been taken in the last 23 years to Indianise the foreign companies ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : In the last 23 years, we did not take any steps.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Agreed ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Yes.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Profit margin for a firm was fixed at 15th per cent of the total as against 20 per cent recommended by the Tariff Commission. Whatever were fixed by the companies, they were within that margin and no more. Would you confirm this ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : This was exactly the argument of the big foreign companies. As a matter of fact, when I went to Europe with the President on his tour, all the leading manufacturers and big firms met me in Switzerland. They were also apprehensive and asked, only with 15 per cent, how can there be growth ?

I explained to them that if the prices of drugs are reduced the turnover will be so big in our country that the profit will be more. Now how many or what percentage of the people use drugs in our country ? Very few. They realised it and they said : yes, let us see for one year. I told them "yes, you try for some time." They tried it for the last or three months and now they are admitting that the demand has increased four-fold already. So, we are importing raw materials for basic drugs. It is only because of the reduction of the prices that the people are using more medicines.

19.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 15, 1970/Agrahayana 24, 1892 (Saka).

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